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TELEGRAMS.

The Hohenzollern Difficulty Between France, Prussia and Spain.

France Determined not to Permit the Success of the Scheme.

The Paris Journals Clamorous for War.

Terrible Massacre of Christians by Chinese in Pekin.

A French Secretary of Legation Among the Victims.

FRANCE, PRUSSIA AND SPAIN.

The Hohenzollern Difficulty—Sudden Departure of the Prussian Ambassador for Ems—Acceptance of the Crown by Prince Leopold.

PARIS, July 6.—The *Constitutionnel* (a semi-official newspaper of this city) says, in its issue today: "We learn that the Government would consider the Spanish enthronement of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN as a check and menace to France. Under these circumstances the Government has decided to energetically oppose the project. Prime Minister OLLIVIER gave a grand banquet last evening. A great crowd of people were present, among whom were Gen. PRIM and Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Ambassador. The latter left early in the evening, which fact gave rise to much comment....Many asserting that France would have a just cause of war if the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN were insisted upon. Late yesterday afternoon, after his interview with the Emperor, M. OLLIVIER saw the Duke of GRAMMONT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador from Spain. The result of these meetings was a firm and energetic note to Baron WERTHER. Immediately on its receipt the Baron departed for Ems to meet the King of Prussia. There is considerable excitement in commercial circles here.

LONDON, July 6.—A well-informed correspondent says that Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern has formally accepted the Spanish crown. The English Government approves, but France still objects.

Statement in the Corps Legislatif—The Attitude of France—A German Prince on the Throne of Spain not to be Permitted—The Press Demand War—The Cortes to be Convoked.

PARIS, July 6.—In the Corps Legislatif today the Duke DE GRAMMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was true that Gen. PRIM had offered the throne of Spain to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, who had accepted it; but the people of Spain had not pronounced on the transaction, and France had yet to know the details of an affair which had been conducted in secrecy. The French Government would persist in its policy of neutrality, but under no pretext would it permit a German Power to place one of its Princes on the throne of CHARLES V. He hoped, however, that prudence in Germany and wisdom in Spain would avert extremities. The Paris journals unanimously oppose the project of Gen. PRIM. *Le Pays* (Imperialist) publishes a violent article crying out for war. France, it declares, has recent diplomatic defeats as well as Waterloo to avenge; and Frenchmen are ready to take the same road to Jena and Berlin which their fathers took. The French journals call attention to the fact that a German fleet is now cruising in the Mediterranean. The Berlin Press had represented that it was simply on an excursion; but now the fact appears portentous to the French editors. It is reported that Admiral TOPETE will separate from PRIM if a HOHENZOLLERN is proclaimed a candidate for the throne, and that he would prefer Prince ALFONSO to a Prussian for King.

PARIS, July 6—8 P. M.—It is asserted that the French Minister at Berlin was recalled at 2 o'clock today. The Spanish Ambassador here was sent for today by the Emperor, with whom he had a long interview.

MADRID, July 6.—It is positively asserted that the Council of Ministers has decided to convoke the Cortes for the 20th of July.

Debate in the French Chambers—Abrupt Termination of Discussion by the Government—The Members too Much Excited for Business—The Session Dissolved.

PARIS, July 6.—There was an exciting scene in the Corps Legislatif today after the declaration made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Deputy PICARD demanded further information for the Chamber. It was the first duty of the Deputies not to allow France to be engaged in a war without the assent of her representatives. M. CREMIEUX supported the demand, and added that war now meant war with Europe. He protested that he and his friends deemed peace imperative, unless their own and the dignity of France required war. M. OLLIVIER, in reply, said that the declaration of the Duke DE GRAMMONT left no doubt that the Government ardently desired peace, and he felt sure that that declaration would secure peace. The Chamber must know that the Government sought to attain its object in a straight-forward manner. If it wanted war it would say so. It would not engage France without consulting the Chambers; the latter should decide. If they had no confidence in the Cabinet they must throw it aside, and confide the interests of the country to others deemed more worthy of taking care of them. Deputy ST. HILAIRE asked by what right Gen. PRIM offered the crown to the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. M. OLLIVIER said he could not answer the question of the Deputy, as he was not yet informed of the details of the negotiation. Some Deputies exclaimed that, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs had been imprudent in making his declaration. M. ARAGO wished to speak, but the President declared the debate closed. M. ARAGO replied that the Government must be afraid of discussion. He accused it of having made a Hohenzollern King, and then declaring war. The President demanded order, and endeavored to bring up the budget as the question for debate. But the Deputies replied with patriotic sentiments. The Chamber was too excited to discuss the finances, and the sitting was dissolved.

EUROPE.

Infallibility—Debates in the Council Controlled by Jesuits—The Hungarian Bishops.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—Advices received here render it certain that no proclamation of the dogma of infallibility will be issued before the 10th instant. Several sittings are yet required for taking the votes on the separate chapters of the schemas. The correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, at Rome, says the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council are all dictated by Father BECKS, the General of the Jesuits, known as the "Black Pope." He adds that the Jesuits, apprehending the expulsion of their order from Germany, postpone the execution of more ambitious projects to safer times.

LONDON, July 6.—The Government of Hungary urges the Bishops of that country, at Rome, to resist to the last the dogma of infallibility.

The Fourth of July in Berlin—The American Squadron in Europe—Our Minister in Turkey and the Court Dress—Cession of an African Island to Portugal.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated here. Mr. JAY presided at the banquet, at which there was a large gathering of Americans. Dispatches from other German cities report similar festivities on the Fourth.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—Arrangements are being made here and in Antwerp to give a fine reception to the officers of the American squadron, which is expected to arrive in the Scheldt.

LONDON, July 6.—E. JOY MORRIS, the American Minister, attended the festivities in Constantinople on the anniversary of the accession of the Sultan. He was not attired in the Court costume, but wore a black dress suit, in accordance with the recommendation of his Government. The circumstance excited much comment.

LISBON, July 6.—The Government has sent orders to the Governor of Portuguese Guinea, to receive from the English authorities formal possession of the Island of Bolamo.

The Masqueraders—Prince of Wales' Residence in Ireland—Leseps—The House of Commons.

LONDON, July 6.—The parties arrested for masquerading in female attire, are to be tried for misdemeanor only, and will be released on bail....The Irish members of Parliament continue to urge the purchase of a residence for the Prince of Wales in Ireland....Trinity House gave a grand banquet to-night in honor of M. DE LESSEPS....The House of Commons had a brief session today, which was devoted to local matters.

CHINA.

Ruthless Massacre of Christians in Pekin—The Secretary of the French Legation Among the Victims.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Morning Post* has a telegram dated at Tientsin, June 25, giving the particulars of a terrible massacre of Christians, by the natives, at Pekin, on the 21st of that month. The Count DE ROCHECHOUART, the French Secretary of Legation, and a number of priests and Sisters of Mercy, were ruthlessly slaughtered. The Cathedral was also burned, and a number of Russians killed.

PARIS, July 6.—The French Government has telegraphed to St. Petersburg for full details of the massacre in Pekin.

CANADA.

The Great Western Railroad—Meeting in London.

TORONTO, Canada, July 6.—A private cable dispatch from London says: "A general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company was held here today, and a resolution passed declaring it expedient to proceed at once to the construction of the Loop Line Railway, from Glencoe to Fort Erie, opposite the City of Buffalo, and the directors were empowered to subscribe for the necessary stock and raise the necessary capital. Instructions have been sent to let the contracts, and proceed at once with the work."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Suit Against the Central Pacific Railroad Directors and Officers by a Stockholder—Fire and Shootings on the Fourth.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—SAMUEL BRANNAN has commenced suit against LELAND, STANFORD and other directors and officers of the Central Pacific Railroad and of other corporations, and in his complaint alleges that he subscribed and paid for 200 shares of Central Pacific Railroad stock, and now owns them; that the defendants subscribed for and agreed to pay for 650 shares, but that the said stock was issued to them without a consideration; that the defendants illegally, as directors of the Central Pacific Road, issued to themselves and others large amounts of the stock of said corporation without valuable consideration, and the said directors managed the affairs of the Company for their individual benefit to the detriment of other stockholders. The plaintiff estimates the various subsidies of the Company at $156,000,000, and charges that only a part of the same has been legitimately expended, and that the directors have wrongfully converted the remainder to their own use. He charges that a contract company was organized under the name of CROCKER & Co., through which the directors let contracts to themselves, in some instances, at 200 per cent. above the value of the work done, the aggregate profits of which to the defendants is $7,000,000. The plaintiff claims that the profits of the Central Pacific Railroad Company should be divided pro rata among the stockholders. He gives a history of the connection of WELLS, FARGO & Co. with the road, whereby for consideration of an exclusive control for carrying express packages, bullion, &c., the stock of WELLS, FARGO & Co. was watered and one and a half million of dollars of the watered stock delivered to the directors of the Railroad Company. He avers that the Central Pacific Company has purchased the property and assets of the Western and the Southern Pacific, the San Jose, the Alemeda and Oakland Railroads, and the Alemeda and Oakland Ferries; and asks that receivers be appointed, pending this suit, and that the defendants be restrained from disposing of the property of the Company. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is one of the defendants' counsel....There were a number of shooting affrays and one assassination in this city yesterday....The fire at Gold Hill, Nevada, burned the principal buildings on both sides of Main-street. The materials of the *People's Tribune* were destroyed. The *Daily News* office was slightly damaged....The Chinese quarters at North San Juan, Cal., were destroyed by fire on the Fourth, and one Chinaman killed....The purchase by BEN. HOLLADAY of the Astoria Railroad franchise gives him control of the entire railroad system of Oregon.

President Stanford's Reply to Mr. Brannan's Allegations—A Denial.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—President STANFORD, of the Central Pacific Railroad, in his answer to the affidavit of SAMUEL BRANNAN, states that each and all of the allegations therein contained are false, malicious, and without foundation in fact. He further says that the suit is not brought in good faith, but for the purpose of extorting money from the Company, and grows out of an old standing enmity against the railroad, to which BRANNAN attributes very heavy losses, sustained by an inland express company, of which he was part owner. Mr. STANFORD concludes as follows: "The record of the officers and management of the Central Pacific Railroad is so clear that all attempts to black-mail the Company have heretofore failed, and this one will prove no exception to the rule."

The steam-ship *California*, from San Francisco to Portland, caught fire on the Fourth, off Columbia River Bar, causing a panic among the passengers. The flames were extinguished....Five hundred more Chinamen have been forwarded to the East....The loss by the fire at Gold Hill is $550,000, and the insurance $80,000. Forty buildings were destroyed.

MEXICO.

Placido Vega's Seizure of Arms—The Forced Loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—A translation of PLACIDO VEGA'S instructions to the commander of the expedition against Guaymas, has been published, which explains the seizure of arms, &c. The commander was ordered to levy a forced loan of $400,000, but if the inhabitants were not able to raise that amount, then to collect $200,000 in specie and the balance in arms, powder, &c. Also, to disembark at La Paz, and exact from the inhabitants of that place a contribution of $30,000 in money and merchandise. It is asserted that the steamer *Forward* was fitted out at Guaymas, and her armament put aboard off the harbor. The attention of the Collector of the Port was called to the affair, but the *Forward* having the appearance of a commercial vessel, he refused to interfere in the matter.

THE INDIANS.

Utes on the War-Path—Cheyenne and Arapahoe Depredations—Red Cloud Gathering His Tribes.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 6.—A telegram from Rawlins reports the return of Capt. DEWES. He found a camp of the Utes 100 miles south of that point, on the war-path. The evidence is that they are responsible for the recent depredations committed in that vicinity, as they only claim to be at peace with the whites who have not molested them....Information from Fort Fetterman has been received that the Cheyennes killed three white men at Sweetwater River recently. The Arapahoes stole forty head of stock near South Pass. One of the Arapahoe chiefs was killed during a fight. All the northern Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, who have hitherto been peaceable, announce their intention to go on the war-path strong.... RED CLOUD and his band are camped on Tongue River, north of Fetterman. It is believed outside of the Indian Ring that he is collecting tribes for the purpose of waging a war on the whites.

Another Sioux Delegation in Washington—Food and Annuities Goods Wanted.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The delegation of Sioux Indians now here under charge of Major RANDALL, of the Cheyenne Agency, who, it will be recollected, was besieged, this Spring, by 7,000 savages, comprise six chiefs, representing the Minnecoujour, Sans Arc and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. Their names are LITTER SWAN, PRETTY BEAR and BLACK TOMAHAWK, of the first mentioned tribe; RED FEATHER, of the Sans Arc, and FOUR BEARS and RUNNING BULL, of the Two Kettle band. Two interpreters accompany the party. They were eight days on the trip from the Cheyenne Agency to this city, and are therefore very much fatigued. They will probably have an interview with the Commissioner to-morrow. RED FEATHER, who is the oldest Indian of the party, will be the principal speaker. He intends asking for food and annuity goods. Friend TATUM reports the opinion of the leading chiefs among the Comanches is that the Kiowas, Cheyennes, Apaches, and some of the Comanches have combined to live for a time on the plains and commit raids along the frontier, especially in Texas, but that they do not intend to enter upon a general Indian war. They thought that an extensive raid into Texas would soon be made.

THE STATE.

Court of Appeals—Central Railroad Overcharges at Tonawanda—Racing at Saratoga.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—SAMUEL HAND has been appointed Reporter and EDWIN O. PERRIN Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Court has adjourned to meet Oct. 11 in this city. The Commission of Appeals has fixed its terms as follows: Third Tuesday of September, first Tuesday of January and first Tuesday of May, to be held at the Capitol in this city. The Commission has adjourned *sine die*.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—It is reported today that the New-York Central Railroad Company, in consequence of the recent heavy damages awarded in the Supreme Court here for alleged extortion in charges between here and Tonawanda, and the numerous suits still pending, has reduced the fare to the legal rate.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 6.—The trot today, best three in five, on GLEN MITCHELL'S half-mile track, was won by *Belle Morrill*. The following was the summary:

N. W. Ogle's Belle Morrill	1 1 1
Dougrey's Fanny Lambert	2 2 3
Ellis' Billy	3 3 2

Time—2:43, 2:40, 2:39.

Railway Litigation—Susquehanna—Dutchess County Road.

ALBANY, July 6.—Judge JOHNSON'S decision, refusing to set aside the judgment of Judge E. DARWIN SMITH, entered at Rochester in favor of the Ramsey directors in the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad case, has been affirmed on appeal, which was argued before the June General Term, held at Buffalo. The opinion of the Court, by Judge TALCOTT, has just been filed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 6.—The railroad war in Dutchess County, so much talked of heretofore, was terminated today by the withdrawal on the part of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company of all the proceedings now pending to recover possession of the Dutchess and Columbia Road, thereby leaving the road in the possession of those who built it.

The Iron-Moulders' International Union—Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The Iron-moulders International Union, composed of delegates from the various unions throughout the United States and Canada, began its session in this city this morning. The meeting, which was held in the Council Chamber, was called to order at 10 o'clock by F. J. MYERS, of Philadelphia, President of the Union. The first business was the reception of credentials of the delegates. It was moved that a committee of five be appointed for that purpose, and the President named as the committee JOHN GARRETT, of Troy; ARCHIBALD MORRISON, of Brooklyn; PETER HELVETY, of Baltimore; JOHN W. RUSSELL, of Louisville, and JOHN DANCE, of Toronto. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. in order to allow the Committee on Credentials to prepare a report. The present officers of the Union are F. J. MYERS, of Philadelphia, President; WM. SAFFIN, of Nashville, Secretary, and PETER J. MEANEY, of Brooklyn, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials presented their report, setting forth that more than two delegates from Unions No. 1, of Philadelphia, and No. 3 of Cincinnati, had presented credentials, and therefore their names had been left out of the list of delegates. After some discussion, on motion of H. W. WALLS, of Philadelphia, the report was referred back to the Committee. Unions Nos. 1 and 3 claimed that they were entitled to three delegates each, their numbers numbering respectively over 200. Considerable debate ensued on the clause of the Constitution restricting the number of delegates from local unions. In support of the claims of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Unions, it was stated that they were allowed three delegates in the Toronto and Boston Conventions. The New-York delegates, from whom the opposition mainly came, maintained that the above clause should be construed to mean that no union shall be allowed a representation of three delegates unless its membership numbered 300. The report of the Committee on Credentials was finally adopted as last read, and the three delegates from Unions No. 1 and No. 3, respectively, were admitted. The Convention then adjourned.

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.

Opening of the Trial of the Witbecks for the Alleged Murder of Deputy Sheriff Griggs—Nine Jurors Sworn.

BALLSTON, N. Y. July 6.—The trial of WILLIAM WITBECK, his two sons, JOHN P. WITBECK and BENJAMIN WITBECK, his son-in-law, ZEBULON BASS, and WILLIAM WOODS, indicted for the murder of Deputy Sheriff WILLARD GRIGGS, in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, some nine months since, began to-day. This case is the famous Rensselaer County anti-rent murder case, and is regarded as the culminating phase of that question, which has been the source of so much discord and bloodshed. The interest taken in the trial is very great, as by the probable decision in it many persons will be affected. Bearing this in mind, and that five persons are on trial for their lives, the case becomes one of the greatest known in the criminal records of this country. The prosecution is conducted by Hon. WILLIAM A. BEACH, of Troy, who represents the Attorney-General, having been especially designated by that officer to conduct the trial. Mr. BEACH is assisted by the District-Attorney of Troy, Mr. T. S. BANKER, Hon. MATTHEW HALE, of Albany, and WM. T. ODELL, of Ballston. The defense is conducted by Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, assisted by E. L. FURSMAN, Esq., of Troy, HENRY SMITH and Hon. ANSON BINGHAM, of Albany, and LEONARD B. PIKE, of Saratoga Springs. Nine jurors were obtained today, and there is no doubt the remainder will be had to-morrow.

The New-Orleans Firemen's Excursion to Philadelphia—A Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Last night the New-Orleans firemen attended a complimentary banquet at the Continental Hotel, given by Mechanics' Fire Company No. 37, and Neptune Hose Company No. 6, of this city. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and members of the Fire Department, and by the visitors.

Today the excursionists go to Wilmington. Returning they will leave for New-York at 12 o'clock to-night. The party numbers eighty members. They bring with them a hand-engine and truck, on which are mounted prizes of the value of $5,000 won by their companies at fairs and competitive trials during the past five years. They have received challenges to trials of speed and skill from New-York and its vicinity, so that there stay there will probably be marked by some exciting contests. They will also give a picnic, where there will be a trial of speed open to general competition during the present or the following week. Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Base-ball Club, will have charge of the arrangements of this affair.

The visitors will remain in New-York a week or more.

Murders, Suicides and Other Crimes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—NATHAN FENN, a prominent citizen of Milford, was shot and instantly killed, in his house, by a burglar, at about 2½ o'clock this morning.

RICHMOND, Va., July 6.—Mr. ANDERSON, an aged merchant of Pittsylvania County, and father of the State Senator from that district, was murdered last night, and his store robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6.—JAMES BURKE was struck on the head with an ax in the house of MICHAEL FLYNN, on the night of the 4th inst., and will probably die. He was not discovered till Tuesday night. FLYNN, who was BURKE'S father-in-law, has been arrested, charged with being the perpetrator.

CHICAGO, July 6.—During a drunken quarrel, at Otto, Fulton County, Ill., on Sunday last, a man named CRAIG, shot another man named BROWN, killing him instantly. The murderer fled, but was afterward captured by BROWN'S friends and hanged to a tree.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 6.—A young man named "SANDY" STEVENS shot himself in the head with a pistol, at a house of ill-fame, in this city, this afternoon, at 5¼ o'clock. Death ensued immediately.

BOSTON, July 6.—NETTIE NELSON, aged eighteen, committed suicide last night in her mother's house by shooting herself with a pistol. The probable cause is her betrayal by a young man named GEORGE P. JONES, who is under arrest pending an investigation.

Political Matters in Pennsylvania—Reform Republicans at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The Reform Republican Convention met today and nominated a full ticket. Major WILLIAM FREW, of Lockhart, was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and F. R. BRUNOT in the Twenty-third District. Mr. BRUNOT is now one of the Indian Commissioners. ALEXANDER GORDON was nominated for State Senator, and Rev. F. A. HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH WALTON, THOMAS PENVEY, ALEXANDER NIMICK, D. N. WHITE and Capt. R. C. GRAY for the Legislature, besides a full county ticket. The regular Republican Convention is called for Aug. 30.

Fire in Utica—Destruction of Knitting Factory.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—This afternoon the Utica Knitting Factory, on Pine-street, owned by JAMES L. LOWERY & Co., was destroyed by fire. The buildings in the vicinity owned by HARRISON GILMORE and T. B. DEVEREUX were also destroyed. The losses are as follows: LOWERY & Co., $18,000, insurance $10,000; HARRISON GILMORE, loss $5,000, insurance not known; T. B. DEVEREUX, loss $5,000, fully insured. The fire originated in the machinery of the factory.

The Ice Crop in Maine—500,000 Tons to be Put up Next Season.

GARDINER, Me., July 6.—There are only about 20,000 tons of ice on the Kennebec for sale. Over forty vessels are now loading. If the warm weather continues ice will go up to the highest price ever known. New companies are forming to put up large quantities of ice next season. It is estimated there will be half a million tons put up on the Kennebec next Winter.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 6.—Detective Officer STAFFORD arrested here last evening two young men on suspicion of burglary. They had in their possession a quantity of plated jewelry, watch-chains, breast-pins, ear-rings, the works of a watch, and a watch-maker's glass.

BENTON, Montana, July 6.—The steamer *Ida Stockdale* left yesterday morning for St. Louis. She took about fifty passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Two brothers, named GEORGE and JOHN WONDERLEIN, were drowned at Chester, Penn., while bathing in the creek, yesterday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 6.—The name of THOMAS A. WHITNEY, No. 1,872, has been discovered on the welt of the inside pocket of the vest worn by the man found murdered at New-Hamburg. Coroner ANDREWS is holding a second investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—The City Council, last night, passed an ordinance for the regulation of houses of ill-fame, based upon, and containing many of the provisions of the laws of France, Belgium, and other European countries on the same subject.

HARTFORD, July 6.—CHESTER ADAMS, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of this city died suddenly of heart disease to-night, aged sixty-five. He was Sheriff of Hartford County from 1842 to 1851. He was possessed of extensive means, and had large investments in business in Toledo, Ohio; and in Michigan.

CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT.

An Hour With an Oriental Conjurer at the Five Points House of Industry—Wonderful Feats by Sleight of Hand.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. F. BARNARD, acting Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, sent a notice to the Press announcing that a "Chinese social gathering" would take place in the chapel of that institution, in the evening, and that the present excitement over the Chinese question would probably make the novel affair worth a public description. On entering the chapel at 8 P. M., it was found partially filled with an assemblage of saffron-skinned, long-haired wanderers from the antipodes, the only Caucasians in the party being a few persons belonging to the place, together with some reporters. Most of the former class were males, and were dressed with some slight attempts at neatness. They all presented a wretched appearance, however, such as is usually observable about the pig-tailed cigar venders who are seen on the streets. Several of them, in fact, were discovered to be connected with that trade. The majority of them were ascertained to be residents of the "slums" in the Sixth Ward, and not a few of them were reported to be intractable and indifferent subjects to the attentions bestowed on them by the officers of the House of Industry in the efforts made toward their reform, and the introduction of American manners and customs among them. One John Chinaman in the audience exhibited a slight exception to this rule. He appeared on the occasion in company with a white woman, who was represented to be his wife. The couple appeared to be well satisfied with each other. It was understood that the good results caused in the condition of the Chinese people living in the neighborhood of the institution, has somewhat improved recently, in consequence of the lay missionary labors of Mr. A. FOLSOM, who is conversant with their language, and who has acted as their instructor under the auspices of the House of Industry. On the platform at the rear of the chapel, at the right-hand corner, appeared a number of fancy-colored Chinese pictures, which were strung together so as to form a screen. Shortly after the hour named an agile son of the Orient, with a long queue falling from his head, came from behind the cover, and at the conclusion of a few salaams, proceeded to introduce himself in pigeon English in the following style: "I am big juggler and Chinaman. My name in China is HANG CHOW. My name in Inglecse is Dr. AH FOON. I speak Inglecse and I know Chinese with pen and ink. I come here to see my brother. I have been to California." After delivering himself of this speech Dr. AH FOON made another bow, and then commenced giving an exhibition of his skill as a conjurer. One of his first tricks was to take a pocket-handkerchief and twist it into the semblance of a rat. He subsequently placed it on a deal table and covered it over with a cloth, first making a short, gibberish incantation. A movement was immediately noticed underneath the cloth, and the latter article, on being removed, was found to contain two live pigeons. He also took a neurospast, or puppet, and, with the aid of two fans, caused it to walk and to lie down at his dictation. The same fans were brought into requisition in making a tea cup and saucer revolve through the air. Dr. AH FOON afterward lighted some pieces of paper, which he put in his mouth and pretended to swallow amid great pain. He next crammed some fresh paper into his mouth, and soon commenced vomiting out smoke. He finally removed all the paper, after which he apparently pulled out of his throat a long, black colored thing, having the appearance of a stick. This was suspected to be nothing less than black paper, from the fact that he went behind his screen before removing it entirely from his mouth. One of the most adroit movements which he made, consisted of handling some empty tea-cups in such a manner as to fill one of them partially full with a decoction which he called lemonade. The spectators thought he must have invoked the aid of the genii to help in executing this trick. The entertainment closed with a collation, in which sponge-cake and pea-nuts were freely offered among the Chinamen. It was alleged that they were particularly fond of both, and that if they have any preference it is in favor of the pea-nuts.

THE REYNOLDS HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest—Testimony Favorable to Eppinger.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of REYNOLDS, killed by EPPINGER, at Union Hill, was resumed yesterday morning, and lasted throughout the whole day. A large crowd, all evidently in full sympathy with the prisoner, was present, but as Coroner CRANE had taken the precaution to secure the attendance of a large force of Police, no disturbance occurred, except in the case of JACOB HILLER, who, evidently under the influence of liquor, drew a pistol, and for a time created some excitement. He was promptly arrested by order of the Coroner.

EPPINGER was brought into Court handcuffed. His counsel, Hon. WM. T. HOFFMAN, of Hoboken, was present during the examination, and skillfully drew out the evidence in favor of the prisoner.

BARTLEY MULLEN, one of REYNOLDS' companions, was first sworn, and testified that he left his boarding house, No. 166 Elm-street, New-York, in company with deceased, and crossed to Hoboken by the Christopher-street Ferry; that they took a Union Hill car as far as Bergenwood-avenue and Garden-street, when they alighted; after drinking and carousing about four hours in a saloon near by, they went to the house of a friend, but, finding him absent, returned to the saloon; they stayed there three or four hours more, and then started for home; walking down Palisade-avenue a little way they struck into the fields, the deceased being at the time about forty feet in advance of witness; a few seconds later witness saw a man run up to deceased, and immediately deceased exclaimed, "I am stabbed;" witness went for a constable, but when he returned REYNOLDS was dead; he sent word to his family by a woman going to New-York.

The witness, on being cross-examined by Mr. HOFFMAN, testified that he went to Union Hill to see a brother, who lived in the saloon where they first stopped; that as soon as he saw the prisoner, he noticed a bruise on the side of his head; never saw deceased have a gold chain. (The chain found upon the deceased was then shown witness, who said he never saw it before.) Mr. MADDEN testified that he had committed the prisoner and MULLEN to await examination, and Officer HEAVENER swore to the arrest, and further testified that he had found a knife on the ground near the body of the deceased, and that the prisoner acknowledged it to be his, and made no resistance to the arrest.

WM. VOGEL and HERMAN EPPINGER, Jr., a son of the prisoner, identified the chain found upon the body of deceased as belonging to the prisoner. Dr. JOHN KUDLIEF testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of deceased, and found an external wound upon the right side of the head, from five to eight days old; also a wound in the abdomen just below the ribs, five inches deep and one and one half inches long; the main artery had been severed by a sharp instrument; the stomach had filled with blood; hemorrhage had set in causing death.

The inquest was then adjourned till today at 9 A. M. After the adjournment EPPINGER identified MULLEN as one of the three who had attacked and robbed him. MULLEN was immediately taken into custody upon a charge of highway robbery and atrocious assault and battery, and was committed to the County Jail in default of $4,000 bail.

Prize Day at the Academy of the Sacred Heart—Interesting Exercises.

Yesterday the annual prizes were delivered to the young ladies of the Academy of the Sacred Heart who stood highest in their respective departments. The hall in the building in Seventeenth-street, where the exercises were conducted, was beautifully decorated with flowers, and, in conformity with a rule of the establishment, all the young ladies were dressed in white muslin dresses, trimmed with blue. The effect was extremely pretty. At 4 o'clock, Rev. Fathers Starrs, Beaudevin, Danbresse, Thiry, Glackmeyer, Burtsell and Lalor entered the hall, and the exercises proceeded as follows:

A quartet, "La Cenezentola," was the first piece, and was rendered in excellent style by Misses CARRIGAN, LIPMAN, SLATER and MCKENZIE. An address of welcome was then delivered by Miss E. DE COPPET, and was received with much applause. This was followed by a dialogue in French, in which Misses KENEFICK, DE COPPET and SPARKS took part. A chorus, "The Murmuring Sea," by the whole school, was succeeded by a little dialogue by Misses HAWKS and HUNT, aged eight and ten years, called "The Little Philosopher." This having received several rounds of applause, was succeeded by the "Qui Vive Galop," which was brilliantly rendered by the Misses LAKE and COPPER, and "The Blue Danube," a duet, by the Misses LAKE and CASSIDY. "The Legend of St. Ignatius" was delivered with fine effect by Miss LARMANDE, and received much applause.

At the close of the above performances the distribution of prizes took place, and as the names of the different young ladies who were to be honored were called they each advanced in turn, and kneeling in front of Father SCARAS received from him the prizes which had been decreed to them, and were crowned with wreaths of flowers.

The highest rewards of honor were blue ribbons, to be worn across the breast. They were delivered to the Misses Lake, Pardow, Kiernan, Slater, Freedman, Cassidy, Rossin, McCabe, Lalor, Lummis, Mulry, Lizzie Townsend, Carrie Townsend and Annie Carrigan.

WASHINGTON.

No Action Yet on the New-York Nominations—Mr. Murphy's Prospects—The Reported Resignation of Secretary Fish—Report on the Currency Bill—The Tax Bill—The Reconstruction Committee and General Amnesty—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—There was no Executive Session today, and the New-York nominations still lie on the table in the Senate, not having been referred. There is a very sharp and earnest contest going on over the Collectorship, though without much excitement as yet. Partisans of both sides continue to arrive, the latest being G. H. STEWART, of Saratoga, and Deputy Collector WILLIAMS, of New-York, who are opposed to the removal of Messrs. GRINNELL and MERRITT. E. D. WEBSTER is pulling wires on a small scale for Mr. MURPHY: but there is no such crowd of contestants on either side as some of the New-York papers represent. Mr. MURPHY will have the support of nearly all the Democratic Senators, leading off with CASSERLY and THURMAN; and Senator CONKLING'S colleagues on the Judiciary Committee, like Messrs. EDMUNDS, CARPENTER, and TRUMBULL, will probably sustain him, as Mr. MURPHY'S alleged conservative Republicanism will not damage him with them. Certain other Senators, while not liking the nomination in many respects, are disposed to vote for him, if no grounds of personal unfitness be established, for the reason that the political consequences, in case of rejection, will be more serious than in case of confirmation: and because they believe that if the President wants such men the better way will be to let him have them, and let him also take the responsibility of any detrimental political consequences which may ensue.

THE REPORTED RESIGNANION OF MR. FISH.

The report put forth last night that Secretary FISH had actually tendered his resignation to the President, was the result of a bad night for news in Washington, rather than diligence in getting hold of the truth in the case. The President was at New London, Conn., and Mr. FISH at his country home at Garrisons, on the Hudson. Both are expected to return here in the morning. Whatever change in this respect the future may have in store, it is certain to-night that there has been no resignation by Mr. FISH.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

General surprise was expressed to-day at the announcement that the Conference Committee on the Currency bill had agreed on a report; and still greater surprise was expressed when it was learned that Mr. JUDD, the Chairman of the House Managers, had come down from his "high horse" of expansion or nothing, and accepted substantially the same proposition reported by the previous committee, the only difference being that the amount of national bank circulation to be issued in lieu of the retired three per cent., is fifty-five millions, instead of forty-five millions, as proposed originally. If the objections urged by the Western members, when the previous report was under discussion, had any weight, then the present measure has nearly as much contraction in it as the other. The clause redistributing twenty-five millions of existing circulation is retained. The Senate this afternoon promptly agreed to the report, which fact will not increase the advocates of the measure in the House, though they may take it finally, as otherwise they will get nothing.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate branch of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was appointed today. It consists of Messrs. SHERMAN, SUMNER, and DAVIS, which was remarked by many as a very eccentric combination. Mr. SUMNER'S appointment is probably due to the fact that the bill which passed the Senate was based, to a considerable degree, upon the bill which he introduced early in the session. The House branch of the Committee has not yet been named. If it shall be equally eccentric, the Secretary of the Treasury will have a lively time getting his views adopted.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill will be reported to the House from the Senate to-morrow, and the Ways and Means will probably hold one session on it, so as to report back for concurrence or non-concurrence the various Senate amendments, which action will probably be had on Friday, and the bill will thus go into Conference Committee by Saturday. In the main, the bill is regarded by the friends of tariff reform as improved by the Senate's amendments.

THE SENATE AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Since the Tax, Currency, and Funding bills have reached a stage where they can no longer consume much time, hopes are entertained by Senators that they will be able to adjourn on the 15th without sacrificing any measure of public importance. The Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill is the only one of those remaining which will necessarily take much time. Senator SHERMAN has conferred with Gen. SCHENCK and a good many members of the House, and believes that they will consent to take the Tax bill in the main amended by the Senate.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

In the Reconstruction Committee, today, a motion to report the General Amnesty bill for action at this session was lost by a tie vote, the Committee standing 5 to 5. As there were some absentees, it is possible that this action may be reconsidered at a future meeting. Some of the Southern members announce their intention to test the sense of the House upon the subject by introducing Gen. BUTLER'S bill, and asking a vote on it under a motion to suspend the rules.

NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee held a meeting today and ratified the nominations presented by a Subcommittee for an Executive Committee of seven with headquarters in Washington. This Committee is composed of Congressmen RANDALL, SLOCUM and STONE, and Messrs. RICHARD T. MERRICK, THOMAS M. SMITH, and Gens. JEFFRIES and DENVER, of this city. A majority of resident citizens were put on, so that the Committee might always have a quorum in the city.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor bill, always a difficult one to manage, was successfully put through the Senate by Mr. CHANDLER today. The aggregate amount appropriated is increased by something more than $300,000; the largest item of increase being $100,000 for Cape Fear River, North Carolina; $50,000 for the James River below Richmond, and $42,900 for the ship channel in the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay. The Committee reported the bill precisely as it came from the House, but gave way to these amendments to avoid an interminable wrangle. The effect will be to throw the bill into a conference committee, when a good many of the additions not having been sanctioned by any committee of either House, will undoubtedly be lopped off.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill was submitted to the Senate and agreed to.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON today succeeded in getting the Senate to set aside tomorrow evening for the consideration of the Conference Committee's report on the Army bill

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana July 2, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Purser ALBERT for the early delivery of our mail parcels.

A Crusade Against De Rodas—Serrano and Prim Kept in Power by the Cuban War—Bembeta Holds His Ground Near Sancti Spiritus—A Proof of Spanish Weakness—Cuban Hatred of Spain—Captured Correspondence—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 2, 1870.

The claquers are at work, and the paying public will soon contribute its voice of praise or condemnation. The work of bringing RODAS into disrepute has begun, and if the class of persons who talk against him are taken into consideration, I am compelled to the conclusion that RODAS will have the island at an early day, disliked by the majority of people, and thoroughly disgusted with the inhabitants of Cuba and their peculiar ways of reasoning. This conclusion may seem strange and out of place at a time when all the "truly loyal" are in ecstacies, apparently, about the great success of RODAS in exterminating the revolution in the Camaguey, (this, of course, is the fact only according to the journals and official bulletins,) and ot inaugurating a system of comparative honesty (which is true) among the employes of the revenue and other departments. In order to explain the dissatisfaction against RODAS, I shall simply give you a conversation which I had with two Spanish gentlemen, one of them an officer of the army, and the other editor of one of the ultra Havana journals. These gentlemen say that RODAS has not done anything of importance in the Camaguey, and the successes obtained there were due to the large agglomeration of Spanish troops which had been concentrated, but that matters had taken a worse turn in the Eastern Department and Cinco Villas; That RODAS is doing everything in his power to ruin VALMASEDA, to whom he has failed to send reinforcements when asked for, in order to discredit VALMASEDA and raise himself; that VALMASEDA left Bayamo a short time ago to capture the Cuban Chambers and several prominent leaders, asking the co-operation of RODAS. The movement would have been successful, but RODAS not only failed to aid the movement, but also ordered VALMASEDA back to Bayamo. My military informant then added: "You are aware that we are nearly all adherents of the BOURBONS, and hate this present Government. RODAS dare not finish the rebellion, because his orders and compromises with the *Provisional* Government prohibit him from doing so, as the war in Cuba keeps SERRANO and PRIM in power. If RODAS does not leave here soon, another Dulce affair will take place. We want VALMASEDA as Captain-General to command the forces in the field, and Gen. CARBO can remain here and dispatch office matters as at present." Your correspondent does not agree altogether with his informants, who exaggerate matters, but who are nevertheless very active in union with thousands of others to promote this crusade against RODAS. The simple facts are that LERSUNDI did not finish the rebellion. DULCE followed suit, and RODAS will share the same fate; and it is a matter of extreme doubt whether the successor of RODAS will have more luck; that the reports from the Camaguey have been somewhat overrated, and that both Spaniards and Cubans are doing an immense amount of boasting are abundantly proven by the last military movements.

BEMBETA INVADES SANCTI SPIRITUS.

For the past two months it has been whispered among the Cubans here that BEMBETA would leave the Camaguey district and move into the Cinco Villas in order to revolutionize the whole country and compel RODAS to abandon Puerto Principe. In connection with BEMBETA'S movement other leaders were to "raise the country" near Cienfuegos, Colon, Matanzas, and, if possible, the Vuelta Abajo, thus surrounding, as it were, the City of Havana itself. This great plan has been both a success and a failure. BEMBETA crossed the Spanish lines between Moron and Ciego de Avila with the utmost ease at the head of six hundred well armed and equipped men. The small Spanish detachments fled from before him without offering any of those heroic battles for which they have become so famous in the official reports, and retired toward the towns. BEMBETA distributed proclamations all over the country, and continued his march triumphantly to the very doors of Sancti Spiritus, and the Havana laborantes expected every day to hear that their fighting countryman, BEMBETA, had captured Sancti Spiritus, and was moving onward like an avalanche. Hundreds of letters written to the revolutionary leaders in the Camaguey had assured them that over five thousand armed men were ready to rise and join them the moment any leader of renown would make his appearance in the Cinco Villas, and the result proved that it was a cruel and bitter falsehood. Instead of these five thousand well armed and equipped fighting men, but little over two hundred joined BEMBETA, the rest hiding in the woods and moving toward the towns.

WHAT THE RAID PROVES.

The majority of these people are tired of the war, because they see no chance of its being over for a long time, and if they join the Cuban army, their families will die of starvation. This was the cause of BEMBETA'S failure, but it has also proved that six hundred men were sufficient to march a distance of two hundred miles without being attacked by the Spaniards, and that two thousand men under able leaders would compel the Spaniards to abandon the entire country between Moron and Sancti Spiritus, and confine themselves to the protection of the towns and settlements, while they would also have to withdraw some troops from the Camaguey. The Governor of Matanzas reports that the movement of Colon and Macagua has proved a success for the Spaniards. This movement was part of BEMBETA'S movement and is therefore only deferred, as well as those near Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The telegraph near those places had been cut, but is now being repaired. The *Diario*, which first acknowledged that BEMBETA had between five and six hundred with him, came out yesterday with the announcement that his force amounted to only 150 men, and that it was well known in Sancti Spiritus that BEMBETA had been routed. This is incorrect, as not even a Cuban battle had taken place.

BEMBETA'S POSITION.

BEMBETA failed to receive the promised reinforcements, and, although the Havana and other island journals state positively that he had already returned, or rather retreated in disorder to the Central Department, he has not made any such move, but was encamped at the Lomas de Banas, where he was being joined by various bands of from ten to fifty men, the Cubans not belonging to the army, however, being very shy and unwilling to join him. One of these auxiliary bands attacked the Spanish fort, Jicotea, but were unable to capture it, although they killed eleven men, losing seven themselves. Among the eleven was the Captain of Partido and a Lieutenant of the army. The Spanish General, MORALES DE LOS RIOS, is making strenuous efforts to drive BEMBETA back to Puerto Principe, and the Spanish columns of VALVERDE, ARIAS and several others, are stationed at convenient supporting distances to prevent BEMBETA from marching further into the heart of the Cinco Villas.

CHOLERA TO DICTATE TERMS.

The principal cause of BEMBETA'S arrested movement was the failure of the countrymen to flock to his standard, and the breaking out of the cholera among his troops, carrying off in four days eighty-nine men. The cholera is making ravages also among the Spaniards, and unless it abates considerably, the visitor of the Ganges will dictate an armistice and compel both sides to take care of themselves and suspend all movements. Several persons, who were carrying ammunition to BEMBETA, had been caught, two being shot in the vicinity of Sancti Spiritus, which proves that the Cubans have many and very stanch friends in the towns. Both of the men shot were volunteers.

THE DIARIO ON CUBAN EDUCATION.

The *Diario*, in its review for Spain, lays great stress on the mischief which has been wrought and the damage effected to the Spanish cause by the teachers in Cuba, accusing them of having instilled anti-national ideas into the minds of the youth confided to their education. The *Diario* says that those who take up arms against Spain, having Spanish blood in their veins, stain the holy memory of their fathers, and will never be heroes or martyrs, but renegades. The Cubans, it appears, have no desire whatsoever to become Spanish heroes or martyrs, but seem to have a great fancy to become Cuban heroes and martyrs. This appreciation depends altogether on taste. The *Diario* then advises the Cuban youth not to believe those false apostles, who preach the advantages of treason, but advises them to remain faithful and loyal to Spain. This sermon of the *Diario* comes very late, as there is hardly a child in Cuba who does not consider himself an insurgent by right of birth, and would consider it an offense if people should consider him otherwise than as an insurgent. The teaching of professors, parents and relatives has been carried on too long and successfully to be eradicated.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the correspondence, brought by the *Upton*, and captured by the Spaniards, are several very interesting and important letters, including several of the Cuban Colonel F. J. CISNEROS, the leader of the expedition, who tells ZAMBRANA, the Secretary of the Cuban Congress, that he compliments him on his attitude taken in the Quesada question, and that he has more hopes of triumph now than formerly; also that he knows that he (ZAMBRANA) must be informed of all the steps taken by QUESADA to discredit them (the Cubans). CISNEROS promises to return with another expedition from New York within two months. A Cuban residing in Key West writes to his brother the following very complimentary epistle about the Americans.

Every day that passes is another proof of the shamelessness of the Americans, as I see that that they will never recognize us. The infamous conduct with which they treat us makes me hate them much more than formerly, and strengthens my anti-annexation ideas daily, which is a very sad thing, as I shed tears of pain whenever I think that my poor Cuba might be annexed some day. Long life to Cuba independent, but never American, united to the United States. Let Heaven look upon us with eyes of pity. LUIS.

This is only one of the many instances where Cubans express their fondness for us, and the fact remains, that only long and continued intercourse, as was the case at New-Orleans, will destroy the mutual dislike between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races, whether born in Europe or America. CARLOS A. ARGUELLES, writing from New-York under date of 11th of May to the citizen JOAQUIN ANGARICA, is glad that ANGARICA can take revenge for PEPE'S blood, and believes that ANGARICA has killed many Spaniards in the name of ARGUELLES, and if he has not done it to do so at once, and tell the killed Spaniards that it is done in the name of his brother, ARGUELLES, and wishes that his friends live long and kill plenty. Such a sanguinary man as the writer would make a good fighter. He ought to be in Cuba fighting and not writing letters.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

In a communication to the Captain-General, the commander of the Central Department says that Col. IAJARDO'S column, operating along the River Caunao, had assaulted and taken the intrenchments which the Cubans had raised at Caswalidad and Buey Sabana. The Cubans had thirty-seven men killed, including their leader, AELEJANDRO MOLA. Three of his men were captured, also the Subprefect, Don FERNANDO VARONA. Fifty-one huts were burned, and arms, war munitions, sugar, horses, medicines, one flag, and important documents, taken by the Spaniards. Soon after the engagements, twenty-nine presentados came to the Spanish lines.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

According to a report sent in by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Artillery Battalion, he has surprised a Cuban camp near Chaparra; the Cuban losses amounted to nineteen men, including the Prefect of the Department, and two leaders, called FRCE. GONZALEZ and MARIANO BATISTO. The commander of the steamer *Cruz of the South*, reports that on his way from Puerto Principe to that place he had two small encounters with Cuban forces, killing six, including Capt. EMILE RUIZ, a native of Havana, who came to Cuba with the expedition of the *Perrit*. In those several encounters the Spaniards did not even have one man wounded. The commander of the column operating between Holguin and Mayari, reports the capture of five Cuban camps, the Cubans losing during those engagements thirty-one men killed, including the officers, PEDRO PRIETO and JUAN GONZALEZ. RAFAEL GONZALEZ and four of his men, taken prisoners during the fight, were executed as soon as it was over. The column brought to Holguin 137 "presentados."

CAPTURE OF A WRECKER.

The Spanish gun-boat *Creole* has captured near Cape Mora, a suspicious looking sloop, called the *John Grey*. The attention of the gun-boat was drawn upon her, she showing no colors when requested to, and after being boarded, no document whatever being produced to prove her business or nationality, excepting a permit from the Nassau authorities allowing her to run for twelve months as a wrecker in the Bahamas, said permit being dated April, 1870. The sloop was towed to Baracoa, where a tribunal has been formed to investigate the matter, and decide whether she is a lawful prize or not. The Captain and crew are negroes.

QUASIMODO.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Continuation of the War—The Island Lost to Spain—The Party of Independence—Mistakes of the Spanish Government—Cuba's Probable Future—Effect of the Agitation in the United States—Unpopularity of the Captain-General with the Volunteers.

HAVANA, Monday, June 27, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just arrived here from a visit to the principal cities and towns in the eastern part of this island, near to several of which the insurgents continue to hold their ground; and, if they are not increasing in numbers, they are as confident and as determined as ever not to submit again to the rule of Spain, regardless of all the terrible consequences that may result from the contest. I am more than ever convinced from what I saw and heard from Spanish officers, and from foreigners traveling, and others sojourning in the country, that the island is lost to Spain forever. It has already cost her more since the insurrection broke out than she ever drew in any ten years from the Cuban treasury. But this is nothing compared to the drain upon the population. I have it upon the authority of her own officers that nearly, if not quite one-half of the troops sent out from Spain since the revolt, have fallen victims to exposure, neglect, and the climate. While at St. Jago 180 were brought in there from the insurgent district, chiefly in a dying state. Three died in the street on their way to the hospital. The deaths in camp are not, of course, reported; but the officers spoke of it as being frightful; and yet the rainy or sickly season has only now commenced.

THE NATIVES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The native population are almost unanimous for independence, secretly if not openly; and as every one born in Cuba, even though of Spanish parentage, is suspected and watched, and the Spaniards so outspoken and bitter in their indiscriminate denunciations of them on all occasions, they cannot, if they would, affiliate with them nor sympathise with them, even when all their interests are on that side. The Spanish Government having never allowed the natives to participate in the honors or emoluments of office, or rarely to take any part in the councils or in framing the laws by which they have been governed, this process of alienation has been increasing with the increase of population and the increase of wealth and importance of the island. It is but the natural result of that false and despotic system of government practised by Spain in all her American colonies, and which caused them to rise, one after another, and shake off the Spanish yoke. To expect any other result in Cuba now would be contrary to human nature and to our reason and judgment. It is merely a question of time.

CUBA'S POSSIBLE FUTURE.

Spain has never profited by all her sad experience in her American colonies. Long after they had actually gained their independence, and had been acknowledged by all the principal Governments in Europe and America, she refused to admit it, or to have any intercourse with them; and thus so completely alienated them that commerce between them has never been resumed, and if she would even now yield, and accept of what is so generally believed to be inevitable, and give them their freedom, she could make favorable terms, and in so doing secure an exchange of her peculiar products in the future for the sugar which she sends and has received exclusively from Cuba. But the old Castilian pride still predominates in the hearts of the people, and still rules in the councils of the nation in the government of her colonies, notwithstanding the great reforms made at home; and if she cannot save it, will do her utmost to destroy it; and in prolonging the contest will destroy the industry of the country and create in the Cubans, as she did among her other American colonists, such a love for military honors and political power among the leading men that her future may be read in the past history of Mexico, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, and other Spanish-American Republics.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

I do not, however, think as many do, that our Government ought of right, or is in duty bound to interfere in any way in the struggle. Indeed, I believe the cause of the Cubans has been damaged rather than bettered by the angry discussions in Congress, and by agitating the subject among our people. It has gored the Government and citizens of Spain into madness and desperation. They have treated the Cubans as outlaws, and have in turn been outlawed. Spain will not yield until her resources are exhausted and her credit destroyed, unless her rural population, who are now the greatest sufferers, cry out against sending any more recruits there to become victims to the obstinacy of their rulers. My sympathies have naturally been with the Cubans; but I have never thought their grievances were such as to justify them in attempting to right themselves by revolution. The rapid increase in the productions and the wealth of the country, shows they are far from being intolerable or ruinously oppressive. And the time selected, too, was not well chosen. They would have made more friends to their cause if they had waited to see what reforms the new Government at home would grant them. It looked too much like taking the advantage of the unsettled state of affairs there to release themselves by force because Spain was too weak then to oppose them, and consequently no overtures of conciliation could be proposed by the new Government, although so favorable to reform at home.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL IN THE INTERIOR.

As in the case in all wars, but more especially in civil wars, the amount of money squandered and robbed by the officers, exceeds the amount honestly dispensed for the object of the war. Their wretched bad management of the commissary and sanitary departments, too, sacrifices more lives than are lost by fighting. About fifty invalids came on board at Nuevitas, from the army guarding the City of Principe, about forty miles in the interior, where the Captain-General has been since the month of March. Although there was nearly an equal number of officers with them, no one seemed to have any thought or care of them, and many were unable to help themselves in any way. The Captain-General issues his bulletin every few days, announcing the close of the war, and that the insurgents are surrendering in large numbers, and yet a steamer leaves every few days with fresh troops. It is constantly reported that the volunteers, seeing no end of the war in prospect, after so many promises have been made by the Captain-General, that they have threatened his life if he returns to Havana before it is over. As he went there for only a week or two, has accomplished nothing by being there, and actually has nothing to do there, there is good reason to believe there is some truth in the report.

ABILITY OF THE CUBANS TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

The war on the part of the Government is now limited by the force of circumstances to the defensive. The Cubans are fully able of themselves, without any assistance from outside, to carry on interminately defensive war and keep the Spaniards shut up within reach of their ships of war. They can subsist on the resources of the country, and sleep in the road or in the field, in rain or shine, without any ill effects; while a night's exposure, or a little excess in the cheap common rum of the country or its fruits, is often fatal to the unacclimated Spaniards. With all these disadvantages, it requires no prophet to predict the result.

DAVIS HATCH.

Mr. Weed and Politics.

The following letter appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday evening:

Since my constrained retirement from the *Commercial Advertiser*, more than two years ago, you know how entirely I have abstained from business and politics—avoiding, under strict medical injunctions, as far as possible, mental labor, anxiety and excitement. Although never insensible to the welfare of my country or the interests of my friends, seriously impaired health prevents my doing anything for either.

I was gratified with Mr. GRINNELL'S appointment as Collector. It seemed a suitable reward for a long political life, distinguished for zeal, liberality and patriotism. Nor was I aware of any sufficient reason for his removal. But the statement in a morning paper, that I have "long been opposed to Mr. MURPHY," and that I "inspire" articles against him, is an utter misapprehension. I have known THOMAS MURPHY from his boyhood. He has grown up in and with my regard, friendship and confidence. Though not, in my judgment, in all respects adapted to the office of Collector, he has good sense, large business experience, and integrity; and he would, I have no doubt, call to his aid men who would enable him to discharge the duties of Collector creditably to himself, satisfactorily to our merchants, and usefully to the Government.

T. W.

German Immigrant Aid Society.

The Board of Trustees of the German Immigrant Aid Society of this City held a stated meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Mr. FREDERICK SCHACK presiding. A report on immigration was made, showing the following figures: Of the 34,097 immigrants that arrived at this port during June, 1870, 13,693 were Germans. During June, 1869, there arrived 41,577 immigrants, and among them 13,942 Germans. From Jan. 1 to June 30, this year, the total number of immigrants at this port was 129,080, among whom were 47,723 Germans, against a total number of 143,189 immigrants, and among them 54,429 German immigrants, during the same period of last year. During the first six months of the present year there were, therefore, 14,109, and of Germans 6,706, immigrants less at this port than during the same period of last year. The Treasurer's report for the past month showed the following figures: cash on hand receipts, $4,239 59; expenditures for the support of needy German immigrants, salaries, printing, &c., $1,148 66, leaving a balance of $3,090 93 on hand. It was resolved, on account of the large percentage of Germans among the immigrants arriving at this port, to request the Commissioners of Emigration to appoint a physician at the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, who understands the German language. Complaints were made that the President of the society, who is by law one of the Commissioners of Emigration, was, notwithstanding the large German immigration at this port, neither a member of the Castle Garden Committee nor of the Ward's Island Committee. A vacancy existing in the former Commission at present, it was therefore resolved to ask the Board of Commissioners to appoint the President of the German Immigrant Aid Society a member of that Commission. After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

Offenders Punished in the Court of General Sessions.

The proceedings in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, included several interesting cases. Among others that of CHARLES RUSCH, proprietor of a concert-saloon, at No. 2 Chambers-street, accused of having forcibly taken a diamond ring from the finger of JOSEPH MACBETH, of No. 19 William-street, which he retained. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

HENRY FIELD, GEORGE ALLISON and CHARLES TUCKER, were arraigned on an indictment jointly charging them with having picked a gold watch and chain from the pocket of BENJAMIN GRIMSHAW, on board the *Sleepy Hollow*, while going up the Hudson on an excursion of the young people of Dr. CUYLER'S church, on the 21st of June. After the boat returned to the City, ALLISON and TUCKER were followed by one of the excursionists, who saw them meet FIELD, and afterward called upon an officer to arrest them. As soon as the officer charged them with the offense, they broke away, and FIELD was seen to throw the watch into a sewer. FIELD pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and the other two were found guilty. All three were remanded for sentence.

JOSEPH RYAN was sent to State Prison for three years and six months for having broken into the apartments of MARY M. HAYES, at No. 157 Mulberry-street, stealing therefrom $60 50. JOSEPH ENRIGHT was sent to State Prison for two years and six months for having stolen some property belonging to FREDERICA GOTLAND, of No. 76 Ninth-avenue. The Court, after disposing of several minor cases, adjourned until this morning.

THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Inauguration Meeting—First Day—Charley Green Wins the Three-Minute Purse, and Henry the 2:26 Purse.

Although there have been two races previously over the Fleetwood Park Course, the three days' trotting now in progress are somewhat grandiloquently termed, the "Grand Inauguration Meeting." It would have been more politic to have postponed it until the track is in a more finished state, for it is far from being complete; the grand stand, which it was confidently promised would be ready for this meeting, being only just commenced, and affording no accommodation for the visitors. The track itself is fearfully hard, and we understand that many of the horses in training upon it for their engagements at this meeting, are sore from the effects of its adamantine state, and the trainers are unanimous in requesting the managers that it be harrowed up, and rendered safer and easier for their horses. The quarter-stretch is a cutting through a high embankment, and the horses are, in consequence, at the start and finish, to the majority of the spectators, almost concealed from view, as indeed they are entirely on the third quarter-stretch. There was a very fair attendance present, numbering about 800 people. The delay in calling up and starting the horses was most vexatious, but for this the judges were responsible. The start in the first heat of the second race was perhaps the most execrable ever witnessed on any trotting track, and naturally induced strong expressions of public opinion on the competency and impartiality of the officiating judges.

The first race was for a purse of $700, for horses that had never trotted better than three minutes; $450 to the winner, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third. There were three entries, but DAN MACE'S s. g. *Gwynne* being drawn, left the race to M. RODEN'S b. g. *Charley Green*, and J. LOVETT'S b. h. *James H. Coleman*. The betting was $100 to $30 on *Charley Green*, who won the race so easily in three straight heats that it is perfectly unnecessary to give any details. The time was 2:38¾, 2:36¾, 2:31½.

The second race was for a purse of $2,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:26; the winner taking $1,300; the second horse, $500; and the third, $200. There were seven entries, and all of them started. They were DAN MACE'S b. h. *Confidence*; BEN MACE'S s. m. *Idol*; W. BORST'S b. g. *J. J. Bradley*; O. W. HICKOK'S b. m. *Angeline*; J. LOVETT'S b. h. *Henry*, (formerly *American Boy*;) DAN PFIFER'S b. s. *Henry W. Genet*; and J. H. HARBECK'S g. g. *Surprise*. This was a strong field, and comprised some valuable horses, for two of them alone (*Henry* and *Genet*) cost their owners $45,000. In the pool-betting, *Henry* had slightly the call over *Idol*, selling for $150; *Idol*, $120; *Bradley*, $75; *Genet*, $85, and the rest in the field, $60.

FIRST HEAT.—Nearly an hour was wasted in scoring, and when the judges did give the word, it was to the worst start ever seen, and reflected little credit on their fairness. Their excuse that the drivers would not come up together, and that they were resolved to give the word in whatever position the horses were, is perfectly untenable; for the new rules give the judges power to fine and suspend refractory or obstinate drivers in scoring, and this authority they never attempted to exercise. The truth is, judges nowadays, who are generally selected from other associations, seem afraid of calling the drivers to strict account, lest they should decline to make any entries at their respective trotting meetings, and matters are rapidly becoming as bad or worse than they were before the establishment of the present inoperative new rules. In this case the word was given when *Henry* was two lengths in front of *Idol*, who was on a bad break, and *Genet* was twenty lengths behind the leading horse. *Henry* kept his lead to the quarter-pole, where he was two lengths before *Idol* in 36 seconds; *Angeline* and *Surprise* the two next horses, and the rest strung out far behind. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:11, *Henry* led *Angeline* ten lengths, *Genet* having made up his lost ground, and become third. From this point the horses were lost to sight until reaching the three-quarter pole, where *Henry* was seen so far in front that the heat was certain for him. He came home an easy winner by ten lengths, *Angeline* second, *Genet* third, *Surprise* fourth, and *Idol*, *Confidence* and *Bradley* distanced. Time—2:24½.

SECOND HEAT.—In one pool *Henry* sold for $600, against $105 for the field, but most of the pool betting was between the other horses (*Henry* left out) for second money; *Angeline* selling for $200 and the others $100. Again was *Genet* last when the word was given, *Henry* taking the lead at the turn, but was quickly passed by *Surprise*, who went down the hill to the quarter-pole like a rocket in 36 seconds, a length ahead of the favorite, with *Angeline* as far before *Genet*. On the backstretch *Henry* drew alongside *Surprise*, and out-trotting him, beat him to the half-mile pole a length in 1:11½; the other two in the same relative positions. Here *Henry* made a break, but caught quickly, and leaving his competitors, came home leisurely a winner of the heat by two lengths in 2:26¼, *Genet* beating *Surprise* for second place, and *Angeline* last.

THIRD HEAT.—At first *Angeline*, and at the close *Genet* was the favorite for second place and money. *Genet*, as usual, was behind when the judges gave the word. *Henry* took the lead from *Angeline* at the turn, and led *Genet*, who had trotted past his horses two lengths at the quarter in 37 seconds, *Angeline* then being on a bad break and falling behind. *Henry* led a length and a half at the half-mile pole in 1:12½, *Genet* two lengths ahead of *Surprise*, who was as far before *Angeline*. On the third quarter *Henry* broke twice, but he was so far ahead that it did not affect his chance, and he jogged home an easy winner, a length before *Genet*, who beat *Angeline* ten lengths for second place. Time—2:28¾.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK MEETING, July 6.—Purse $700; for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes; $450 to the first, $150 to second, $100 to third.

M. Roden's b. g. Charley Green	1	1	1
John Lovett's br. g. J. H. Coleman	2	2	2

Time—2:38¾, 2:36¾, 2:31½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,000; for horses that never trotted better than 2:26; $1,300 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $200 to the third.

J. Lovett's b. h. Henry (formerly American Boy)	1	1	1
D. Pfifer's b. s. H. W. Genet	3	2	2
O. A. Hickok's b. m. Angeline	2	4	3
J. H. Harbeck's g. g. Surprise	4	3	4
D. Mace's b. h. Confidence	dis.		
B. Mace's s. m. Idol	dis.		
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	dis.		

Time—2:24½, 2:26¼, 2:28¾.

Annual Commencement of the Ursuline Academy at East Morrisania.

A large and fashionable auditory, relatives and friends of the pupils, were present, yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of the young ladies' academy, under charge of the Ursuline nuns, at East Morrisania, Westchester County, the occasion being the annual commencement of the institution. There were also present Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General of the Arch-Diocese, and a number of the reverend clergy, both of this City, Brooklyn and Westchester. The programme of exercises was a varied one, consisting of vocal and instrumental music of a very high order, as well as declamation. These exercises were given in a manner calculated to bestow great praise both on the teachers and pupils. Duets for two pianos, the music being that of the acknowledged *maestri*, were performed with an exactness as to time, and with that proper regard for the lights and shades of the compositions, which evinced on the part of the young performers a proper appreciation of the ideas of the authors, and in every instance drew from a most critical audience well-merited applause. Where all was so good it seems almost invidious to particularize, but we cannot help mentioning the selections from "Martha," which were given with a taste and feeling that were highly appreciated. An A B C duet—a trivial thing in itself, almost—was given by two very young girls, Misses N. FINNIGAN and E. SCULLY, in a manner that showed how thoroughly the pupils of the Academy are trained in the matters of time and accord. Another composition—the "Quis Ascendet" of LAMBILOTTE, solo and chorus, Miss L. OLIVIER taking the solo part—received the well-merited applause of the auditory. One of the most charming parts of the programme was a play, in three acts, entitled the "Countess of Rosenburg," the burden of which was that charity bestowed on the poor, for the love of God, is always sure to bring, in return, blessings to the donor, was well performed, and told plainly that there is much histrionic talent among the Academy pupils. The principal characters were ably sustained by Miss F. NIXON, as *The Countess*; Miss M. E. BURHANS, as *Bertha*, her confidential maid; Miss M. MURPHY as *Lotta*, a poor school-mistress, and Miss K. RUSSELL, as *Gretchen*, a poor village girl, the friend of *Lotta*. The play passed off most satisfactorily, and at the close of the last act, the applause was unanimous and long continued. The valedictorian of the occasion was Miss M. E. BURHANS, who discharged her part most admirably. When bidding good-bye to the Sisters, on behalf of the graduates, she did it so feelingly as to draw tears not only from the graduates themselves, but from many of both sexes among the very refined auditory. The graduates, each of whom won and received a gold medal, are Miss K. Russell, Miss M. Williams, Miss M. Murphy, Miss K. Jones, Miss M. E. Burhans, Miss K. Kierce, Miss R. Grey. A large number of premiums were distributed among the more proficient pupils, and the exercises were closed about 5½ P. M. The Academy is in a most flourishing condition, and is yearly rising into prominence as being one of the best educational institutions for young ladies in the country. It stands embowered amid luxuriant foliage, occupying a commanding position in one of the most lovely spots in the county of Westchester.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Destructive Fire in William-Street—Promiscuous Shooting—Attempted Suicide.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered at the foot of the second-floor stairs in the five-story building, No. 183 William-street, which, with the contents, was almost totally destroyed. HENRY GUMPERT'S liquor and dining saloon, in the basement, was damaged by water to the amount of $200, but is insured for $3,000 in the Lycoming and one other company. ASHE & BUCKBEL, plumbers, on the first floor, lost $10,000; insured for $3,000. WILLIAM DENYSE, stereotyper, on the second and third floors, lost $5,000, and is insured for $3,000 in the Astor and $1,000 in the Rutgers. DAVIS & KENT, printers, on the fourth floor, lost stock worth $12,000, and have insurance only for $10,000. JACOB RAN, lithographer, on the fifth floor, lost stock valued at about $7,000; the facts as to his insurance were not ascertained. The operations of the firemen in battling the fire so flooded the building No. 24 Spruce-street, that the leather stock of WALTER R. BURR, on the first floor, was damaged to the extent of $1,000, which is covered by a policy of insurance for $3,000 in the New-Amsterdam and one for $1,000 in the Columbia. Nothing has yet been learned as to the origin of the disaster. The building, which is owned by JONES & WILLIAMS, will require $5,000 for repairs, but is fully insured.

JOHN SULLIVAN, who lives in Ninety-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, yesterday fell out of a second-story window of the house, while intoxicated, and was severely injured.

WM. JOHNSON, when going home from a picnic, yesterday, fell from the top of an Eighth-avenue car, at Ninetieth-street, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home, No. 434 West Nineteenth-street.

FREDERICK AGATZ, of No. 201 Duane-street, reported, yesterday, at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, that during the previous night some unknown person or persons fired seven shots against his windows, none of which, however, inflicted any injury upon any of the inmates of the house.

SARAH MEWEMANN, a German woman, living at No. 371 East Houston-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a table-knife, and succeeded in inflicting a serious wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FANNIE ADAMS, who was brought before Judge COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, assaulted LEROY STEVENS in the Court-room, struck him in the face and tore his coat. She was fully committed.

PATRICK KANE, the truck-driver, who was injured on Monday by being run over by his truck, in Reade-street, died, yesterday, in the Centre-street Hospital.

CATHARINE CLARK, aged thirty-two, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 432 East Ninth-street, from the heat.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of CHARLES KEISTER, who died of injuries sustained on the 29th ult., by being crushed by the Greenpoint ferry-boat. The jury recommended the use of the gates adopted by the Hoboken Ferry Company, for the better protection of human life.

FUGITIVES FROM EUROPE.

The Cases of Farez, the Swiss Forger, and of Grotrian, the Prussian Defaulter.

The case of FRANCOIS FAREZ, against whom proceedings were recently commenced by the Swiss Consul for his extradition on a charge of having committed forgeries in Switzerland, was called before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday afternoon, on which occasion Gen. TREMAIN, of the Marshal's office, made return that Marshal SHARPE was unable to produce the prisoner, owing to the latter's escape from the custody of Deputy Marshal PENNIMAN while being conveyed to Ludlow-street Jail on Saturday last. Counsel for the prosecution asked that the case might be allowed to remain in *statu quo* until the second Wednesday of August, to which time he wanted it adjourned. His motion was granted. It was casually mentioned that Mrs. FAREZ, wife of the fugitive, had visited the office of Mr. COUDERT, her husband's counsel, and that she pretended to be unable to give any information about the whereabouts of FAREZ, when interrogated on the subject. It was also said that Deputy Marshal PENNIMAN was warned to keep a sharp watch after FAREZ, and to guard against any attempt at escaping, which he was likely to undertake. It was privately asserted that there was some secret connected with the case, from the fact that the Swiss Government has gone to considerable expense and trouble in its endeavors to secure his extradition, merely because he embezzled about $6,000, the amount named in the papers produced before the Commissioner. A new Deputy Marshal has been assigned to look for FAREZ, with the view of recapturing him.

After disposition had been made of the Farez case, Commissioner WHITE heard a motion for the discharge of LOUIS or LUDWIG GROTSIAN, charged with converting several hundred dollars to his own use while acting as clerk in the Magistrates' Court at Swaur, in the Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. The motion was made by a new counsel for the defense, who presented the same points taken by Mr. HIRSCH at the previous hearing of the case, namely, that the prisoner could not be extradited because the 1852 treaty with the Germanic Confederation had been virtually repealed by the treaty of 1869, known as the North German Union Treaty, which was made subsequent to the committal of the alleged offense, and also because the Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin was not the same Government which existed under the first-named treaty.

Commissioner WHITE decided against him on all the points, and the case was then postponed until Friday, at which time a decision will be given.

The Excursion of the Seventh Regiment to Cape May.

The following circular with regard to the projected excursion of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to Philadelphia and Cape May, has been issued by order of Col. CLARK:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

[Circular.]

1. This circular is issued for the information and government of the officers and members of this regiment during its excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May.

2. The regiment will leave New-York on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July. Roll-call of companies at 6½ A. M. Leave Jersey City by rail at 8 A. M.; reach Philadelphia at 11½ A. M.; lunch at the Continental Hotel; parade and review at 4 P. M.; after parade the regiment will be received and entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia: leave Philadelphia for Cape May at 8 P. M., and reach that city at 11 P. M. Friday, July 15—Dress parade and review at 4 P. M.; at 9 P. M., a reception and ball to the regiment by the citizens and visitors at Cape May. Saturday, July 16—Leave Cape May at 9 A. M. and reach New-York at 4 P. M.

3. The assessment upon officers and members for expenses will be collected on the train between New-York and Philadelphia.

4. Each non-commissioned officer and private will be required to carry in his knapsack the fatigue jacket and cap, at least two pairs of white pants and gloves, paste for cleaning belts, and the necessary change of under-clothing. Commissioned officers will be allowed each one valise or its equivalent, which must be plainly marked, and which, together with the baggage of the Band and Drum Corps, must be delivered to the Quartermaster-Sergeant, or to the Armorer, at the armory, before 9 P. M. of Wednesday, July 13.

5. One servant will be allowed to each company, one to the commissioned officers of each company, and one to each officer of the field and staff. All servants must present to the Quartermaster at 8 P. M., Wednesday, July 13, at the Armory, written evidence that they have been duly employed, and will receive their tickets for transportation.

6. Commandants of companies will arrange for the proper rolling of the overcoats of their men, and will particularly notice that the uniforms and equipments of their commands are in perfect order.

7. As the trains which convey the regiment to and from Philadelphia and Cape May are exclusively for the use of this regiment, no persons in citizen's dress will be allowed on said trains without a pass from the proper authority.

8. The battalion drill ordered for July 7 is designed expressly for practice in marching in column and in the forms of dress parade and review, and every officer, non-commissioned officer and member intending to participate in the excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May should be present.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant.

The Board of Police—Permission Requested to Violate the Law.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following patrolmen were dismissed from the Department: MARTIN COOPER, Second Precinct; FRANK BARBER, Twenty-third Precinct; PATRICK FLANAGAN, Sixth Precinct; MICHAEL MARTIN, Twenty-eighth Precinct; GEORGE DECKER, Twenty-seventh Precinct. A communication was received from the proprietor of a lager-beer garden in Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, asking permission to sell beer on Sunday, saying that his place is entirely secluded, so that it cannot annoy the public, and promising to regale his guests only with beer and sacred music. The Board declined to give him permission to violate the law.

Quarantine Affairs.

The Merchants' Committee and the houses they represent are greatly dissatisfied with the action taken by the Commission on Tuesday in fixing the rates for Quarantine services. The harbor rates which it is proposed to establish as a basis are twenty-five per cent. above those at which the work can be done by responsible parties, and this increase will, to begin with, be a great hardship. The merchants say they will not submit, but there appears to be no relief, except to send their ships to Perth Amboy, N. J., or to other ports for discharge. No action was taken by the Committee yesterday, but it is probable that a meeting will be held in a day or two when some measures will be presented for consideration.

WIFE MURDER.

Trial of Thomas Sheridan—The Opening and the Evidence on Both Sides—The Case to be Finished Today.

The case of The People *vs.* THOMAS SHERIDAN, indicted for the murder of his wife, MARGARET SHERIDAN, in West Forty-first-street, on the evening of the 16th of February last, came on for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday. There was a large attendance of spectators, and considerable interest was shown in the trial. District-Attorney GARVIN opened the case to the jury with a brief statement of the facts, and urged upon them the importance of checking the inclination of reckless men to take the law into their own hands, and constitute themselves Judge, jury and executioner, when they have suffered any wrong or outrage at the hands of others. He also defined the different degrees of murder and manslaughter, and reminded the jury that if they did not think a case of murder in the first degree made out, they could render a verdict of murder in the second degree or of manslaughter. The first witness called was JANE WEBB, who testified as follows:

I resided with Mrs. SHERIDAN at No. 432 West Forty-first-street in February last, and remember that the prisoner came there on the 16th of that month, at about eight o'clock in the evening; Mrs. SHERIDAN, her little daughter MARY, Mr. POWER and myself were there; Mrs. SHERIDAN was in the bedroom when he came, and I called her out; POWER was sitting at a table reading a newspaper, and she took a seat near him, while SHERIDAN sat opposite her, but a few feet away; MARY was standing by her mother; Mrs. SHERIDAN asked her husband if he had come to carry out his threat; he said, "What threat?" she said that when he was there before he had threatened to kill her; he said he had not; she then asked the little girl if he had not showed a pistol, and she said he had; he then took out a pistol, and she started to go out of the room to escape, and he fired; I was standing in the bedroom door and she rushed toward me, threw up her hands, and exclaimed, "I am shot; the Lord have mercy on my soul:" I ran out the door with the baby, and as she started after me, he fired a second shot; she fell after the second shot, and died, I suppose, in about ten minutes; I saw both shots, and saw her after she was dead.

Cross-examined—I had known Mrs. SHERIDAN as long as I can remember; I also knew Mr. SHERIDAN; I first went to board with her in May, 1869; came with her from Westchester County; I have known MICHAEL POWER about two years; I first saw him in company with Mrs. SHERIDAN in Westchester, and he followed her to Forty-sixth-street, where she first lived in the City; he took rooms in Forty-second-street, where they lived for a time, and she afterward took the rooms in Forty-first-street; she had been in Forty-first-street about three months at the time of the shooting; POWER had lived with her at all these places; SHERIDAN had been in the country; I saw no letters from him to his wife; the last time I had seen him was about three days before the shooting when he came to see his wife about two o'clock in the afternoon; he gave the little girl some money to buy shoes; Mrs. SHERIDAN was present and he asked her to come and live with him; she said she would not live with him again, she was afraid he would do the same as he had done before; there was an infant six months old, which MARY was nursing; he asked her where the child was and she answered that was for her to know and for him to find out; he wanted her to put the child out to board and take rooms with him over on the east side; I took the babe to be christened, and it received the name of WILLIAM O'BRIEN, O'BRIEN being her maiden name; I was living with her when the child was born, and so was POWER; the rooms in Forty-first-street were two in number, very small, a bedroom and a kitchen; at the time of the shooting, POWER sat at the table near the bedroom door, reading a newspaper, not between Mrs. SHERIDAN and Mr. SHERIDAN; SHERIDAN got up when he fired the pistol; on the first occasion when SHERIDAN had come there, POWER had concealed himself in the bedroom, where he remained about three-quarters of an hour; POWER was a laborer, and I have seen him, on Saturdays, give Mrs. SHERIDAN money, sometimes $5, and sometimes $10; he generally called her MAG, and she called him MIKE; I believe the child to be his, though I do not remember ever to have told any one so; I have seen his wife, and Mrs. SHERIDAN had seen her in my presence; at the time of the shooting, POWER'S name was not mentioned; I never heard POWER make any threats against SHERIDAN; on the previous occasion, when SHERIDAN was at the house, I heard him use the expression, "Your doom is sealed;" I have seen POWER strike the child MARY for calling him names, but not so as to discolor her face; I never saw him abuse Mrs. SHERIDAN or strike any of the other children; there were three boys, eight, thirteen and fifteen years of age, and one girl eleven years old; they had only two rooms, and I slept with Mrs. SHERIDAN; MARY and the baby in the bedroom, and POWER slept in the kitchen on the floor with the boys.

MARY SHERIDAN, an interesting little girl of eleven years, with golden hair and an intellectual face, was next called, and some discussion arose as to her competency to testify, but it appearing that she had been to Sunday-school, and been told that it was wrong to lie, and those who did it would go to hell, she was sworn: She remembered her father coming to their house in Forty-first-street on the evening of the shooting, and related the circumstances substantially as they had been given by the former witness, but gave more of the dispute which preceded the firing of the pistol. She said that her mother said, among other things, that he did not have her up in Westchester now, where he could do what he pleased with her, and that he could not go around and kill her and pretend to be crazy; he asked her who POWER was, and she said he was a man who had come there about his business. The child also testified to POWER concealing himself in the bedroom when her father came there, and said that on those occasions her mother told her not to tell any one he was there; she never heard POWER threaten her father, but had heard her father ask her mother to return and live with him.

The next witness examined was JOHN HOLIDAY, the policeman who made the arrest on the night of the 16th of February. He testified to the facts of the arrest of both SHERIDAN and POWER, and identified the revolver which he found in the hand of POWER. Two sockets were discharged and the remainder loaded as they have remained since the shooting; he had found the two men engaged in a struggle together, and POWER told him to arrest that man for he had killed the woman, who was then lying dead on the floor; he arrested them both, and took them to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house; on the way he asked SHERIDAN why he had done the deed, and he said because the child she was nursing was a bastard; he did not remember his saying that he couldn't help it, but being shown the deposition which he had made on the Coroner's inquest, he admitted that he had said so.

Sergt. MACALLAR, who was in command at the Station-house when SHERIDAN was brought there, testified that he asked him if he had shot the woman, and was told that he did, but was sorry for it; he fired the shot, he said, but did not mean to hurt her.

Dr. WM. SHINE was next called. He made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found two wounds; in one the ball had struck the jaw, near the chin, shattering it, and then passed through the root of the tongue, shattered the jaw on the other side near the angle, and finally lodged in the head. The other ball entered the side directly under the left arm, passed through the left lung, the aorta, heart and right lung, and finally lodged just beneath the skin on the right side. The statement made by SHERIDAN at the Coroner's inquest was identified by the witness and read in evidence.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The case for the defense was opened by Mr. FLETCHER, the junior counsel. He related the story of SHERIDAN'S life, his enlistment and service in the war, when his pay and bounty were faithfully sent to his wife, his return after three years' absence to find that his wife had been unfaithful to him, his mental sufferings, re-enlistment for service on the border, second return to the scene of his sorrows, and final exasperation to the point of killing his wife. The only defense to be offered for this act was that his provocation and the suffering which had followed upon it had produced such a state of mind that he was liable to be thrown into a frensy in which he could not control his action or appreciate its character and effect. If, when he committed this act, he was in a state of mind in which he could not distinguish between right and wrong, he could be held guilty of no crime, and it was claimed that such was his condition.

The first evidence introduced on the part of the defense was the certificate of marriage of THOMAS SHERIDAN with MARGARET O'BRIEN, at Yonkers, in 1852. The first witness was Miss MARY CARROLL, who had boarded with Mrs. SHERIDAN. The intention of the counsel was to prove by her testimony criminal intercourse between Mrs. SHERIDAN and POWER, but it was claimed by the District-Attorney that all evidence on that point was inadmissible. It was competent to show what statements had been made on the subject to the prisoner, and what the effect had been on his mind, but beyond that they could not go. The fact of criminal intercourse was no defense for a murder. On this point the District-Attorney quoted at some length from the opinion of Judge HOGEBOOM in the Cole-Hiscock case. The testimony was excluded and nothing of importance was got from this witness.

Dr. ANTON EIDENBENZ testified to having attended Mrs. SHERIDAN during her confinement at the request of POWER, whom he supposed to be her husband, as he always found him at the house and saw no other man there.

BENJAMIN VALENTINE, of West Farms, was sworn, and said that he took SHERIDAN home to his wife's house in Yonkers on his return from the war; she had received him very coolly, and did not even speak to him during the few minutes that witness was present.

Mr. SHERIDAN was then put on the stand to make his own statement. He appeared somewhat excited, and at first set off nervously to tell his story before his counsel could put any questions. He was checked, however, and his statement guided by the inquiries of Mr. JAMES. He said:

I am the person accused in this case; I had been married eight years before I went to the war; I enlisted on the 25th of September, 1861, and was discharged on the 25th of October, 1864; I sent my wife all my pay, and she inherited some property from her father while I was away; I returned to New-York the last time about three weeks before the shooting; I went directly to see my wife, having already heard that she was living in New-York; I visited her four times in two weeks, at No. 519 West Forty-first-street; I knew of her course with POWER; my sister had told me when I proposed to visit her that she was living with another man, and had a child, and that I had better keep away from them; when I first went to see her I found she had a child six months old; I told her I was sorry that what I had heard was true; she said she was sorry too, and supposed that a part of what I had heard was true, but she denied that POWER was living with her; I returned the next day and spent nearly the whole day in talking with her; I wished to put the child out to board, and take rooms over on the east side of town and have her come and live with me again, and told her that we might live together and the past would be forgotten; the third time I went was about a week before the 16th of February; she asked me why I came there when I knew that POWER had threatened me; we had some words about that person, and then, JANE WEBB coming in, she wanted me to hush up, and I went away; I then made up my mind to go to California, and I wished first to take MARY away and put her to school, but she was in need of clothes, and I went again to her mother, to see about having them made, when I saw a trunk there, and asked whose it was; she said it was none of my business. I insisted upon seeing the inside of it, and told her it was POWER'S; she said, what if it was, and then asked me if I had a revolver, saying that I could not carry a pistol about here as I did in Westchester County, and that POWER was not afraid of my revolver; I told her I heard that POWER was a rowdy and a ruffian, and that if he laid his hand on me, his doom was sealed; I then showed her the pistol, but I did not threaten her or say her doom was sealed; she was continually threatening me with POWER; I told her that POWER had a wife and family, and she ought to consider them, and she said I had better hunt his wife up and she and I perhaps could strike a bargain; on the 16th of February I returned from Williamsburg at about five o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening about seven o'clock started up to my wife's rooms; I walked in without rapping and found POWER sitting a little to the left, JANE WEBB near him and the girl on the floor; my wife came out of the bedroom and stood near POWER, not sitting down at all; she asked me what brought me there after my threat; I asked her what threat, and she said that I had threatened to kill her; I said that it was not her that I had threatened; she said it was, and called me rascal and other hard names; some warm talk followed, and she took a poker and told me to get out of there, and called on POWER to put me out; POWER threw down his paper, and started up between us; I drew a pistol, but I do not recollect what more happened; I lost consciousness, but I had an idea that I had fired two shots, both at once, and that POWER struck me with something; I carried the revolver to protect myself, as the neighborhood was bad, and I thought POWER might have others to help him. On cross-examination the witness admitted that he may have loaded all the barrels of the revolver that same day.

After the conclusion of SHERIDAN'S statement, several witnesses were called, who testified to his good character before the war and in the army, but nothing was said about his behavior since. The witnesses had known him as a quiet, peaceable and inoffensive man.

This closed the evidence in the case, and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. JAMES will sum up for the defense, and the case will probably go to the jury before adjournment.

HOMICIDES.

The Nelson Wife Murder—The Husband Held for Trial.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, over the body of Mrs. MARY NELSON, aged forty-three, a native of this State, who died from the effects of a beating at the hands of her husband on the 29th ult., at No. 455 Greenwich-street. The evidence adduced before the jury was to the effect that NELSON, the prisoner, was frequently intoxicated, as he was on the night of the assault upon his wife. He made some disturbance outside of the premises, and the deceased asked him to go inside, when he became angry because she would not close the stand she kept, and seized a stick to strike her. That night some disturbance was heard in their room. A daughter of the prisoner and the deceased testified that, though she did not see her father strike her mother on the night of the 29th ult., he had frequently beaten her with his stick, hands and feet. He kept a fruit stand in the street, as also did the deceased, and always got drunk when he had a bad day of sales, and then used to abuse his wife and daughter under the pretense that they were responsible for his bad luck. The remainder of the evidence was of an indirect character, tending to establish the fact that the deceased was found in a dangerous condition from injuries sustained, as she stated, at the hands of her husband. The jury rendered a verdict against NELSON, and the Coroner held him for trial. The prisoner is a native of this City, aged forty-three years, and denied the charge preferred against him. He served during the war as a volunteer.

The Montgomery Murder—Eagan Surrenders Himself—Death of the Victim.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS, at the Morgue, over the remains of ROBERT MONTGOMERY, who died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, of a pistol-shot wound received in Twenty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, on Monday morning, at the hands of JAMES EAGAN, as already reported. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and GEORGE REILLY, of No. 425 First-avenue, passed through First-avenue at an early hour, and seeing some boys sitting on an iron shaft, the deceased picked up a stone and threw it at them. As none of the boys moved MONTGOMERY crossed over and found EAGAN among them, when he seized him by the collar and struck him in the face. REILLY told MONTGOMERY to let him alone, as EAGAN was only a boy. One of EAGAN'S companions remarked that if MONTGOMERY did not let EAGAN alone, he "would fix him." At the same moment, EAGAN did fire, and deceased shouted that he was shot. Several of the young men who were in the company of EAGAN testified that when MONTGOMERY struck him, they told him not to have any trouble and come away. EAGAN was following this advice, when finding that the deceased was following him, he turned and fired a pistol.

EAGAN surrendered himself yesterday to the Police, and being present at the inquest, testified that he had known deceased nearly five years, and had been friendly with him until four or five months ago, when he had assaulted him when intoxicated. The incident led to further complications, and MONTGOMERY had beaten him two or three times. The prisoner's description of the final affray on the 4th was very similar to that given by the other witnesses, and he added that RICHARD REILLY gave him the pistol to fire. While they were playing with the pistol REILLY told him to put it up, as MONTGOMERY might take it from him. He declared that he shot the deceased because he was afraid of him.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from a wound inflicted by EAGAN, who was remanded by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is seventeen years of age, a bar-tender, and resides at No. 340 East Twenty-fifth-street.

A Protective Coal Bill of Lading—Demurrage on Coal Vessels.

The Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association, of this City, in order to prevent the detention, without compensation, of vessels engaged in the coal trade in discharging their cargoes at this port, has sent a circular to the shippers of coal from Rondout, Newburg, Hoboken, Port Johnson, Elizabethport and South Amboy, which reads as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For several years past serious delays have been experienced by the vessels engaged in the coal trade, in awaiting turns to unload their cargoes. These delays are often occasioned by the consignees' lack of facilities for promptly receiving the cargoes; and in other cases, are caused by the practice of some of the larger purchasers ordering their coal shipped as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of availing themselves of a favorable current rate of freight, without paying sufficient regard to the accumulation of vessels at their wharves resulting from such a course. It is often the case that captains of vessels thus detained see other vessels go from the port and return again while they have been lying idle, with crews on pay exhausting their stores, awaiting their turns to unload. As a consequence of such delay it is found that many of the vessels engaged exclusively in freighting coal spend more time in port than out, and yet receive no compensation for the detention. And this serious obstacle in the way of a profitable coal-carrying trade has seemed to increase with the growing magnitude of the trade itself, making necessary some provision against the evil, or some compensation to vessels for it. About a year ago the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Associations of Philadelphia, New-York, New-London and Boston, representing a large amount of tonnage, adopted for use at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown, a bill of lading for coal, containing the following protective demurrage clause:

"And twenty-four hours after the arrival at the above-named port, and notice thereof to the consignee named, there shall be allowed for receiving said cargo at the rate of one day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, for every hundred tons thereof; after which the cargo, consignee or assignee shall pay demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton a day, Sundays and legal holidays not excepted, upon the full amount of cargo, as per this bill of lading, for each and every day's detention, and pro rata for parts or portions of a day, beyond the days above specified, until the cargo is fully discharged; which freight and demurrage shall constitute a lien upon said cargo."

With but few exceptions, this bill of lading which, since its adoption, has been in constant use at these ports of shipment, has given general satisfaction. Many of the prominent eastern purchasers have approved it as a just and reasonable guarantee against uncompensated detention, and some see foreshadowed in its general use these advantages in their favor, viz.: A tendency to cause a graduation of purchases and shipments through the whole year, which will prevent the accumulation of loaded vessels at places where large quantities of coal are received for consumption or re-shipment; a tendency to equalize freights, which have heretofore fluctuated in weekly variations so uncertain to predict; and a tendency, also, to lower the average rate of freight during the year, for as a consequence of receiving quicker dispatch in discharging at all places, (which will be one of the surest effects of the bill of lading,) vessels will be enabled to make more trips and carry more tons of coal in a year than heretofore, and can therefore afford to freight it cheaper. The 6th of July, 1870, is fixed as a day for introducing the new bill of lading in this section, and we trust that it will not be met with disfavor on your part, but that you will see the propriety of its introduction and adoption, as being advantageous to the shipper, the purchaser and the freighter of coal—all of whose interests are in a great measure identical.

The Association also has directed a circular to the captains and owners of vessels engaged in the coal trade at this port, notifying them of the above bill of lading, and asking their co-operation in establishing it.

Alleged Conspiracy to Ruin the Messrs. Brockaway.

Fourteen witnesses appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, to furnish testimony for the defense in the case of W. E. BROCKAWAY and W. L. BROCKAWAY, his son, proprietors of a large brewery, jointly charged with "re-using revenue stamps." Evidence was elicited for the purpose of showing that the accused were very strict about having their beer barrels properly stamped, and that the complaint was nothing less than a conspiracy on the part of some workmen who had been discharged from the brewery. SARAH D. KENT gave testimony, rebutting that given for the prosecution by CHARLES P. MCCORMACK, her former husband, from whom she obtained a divorce. MCCORMACK was the principal witness against the accused. The deponent alleged that she had never signed

or sworn to any deed in the Bowery, as claimed by McCORMACK, and that she was not aware that any frauds had been perpetrated by the defendants. D. M. OGDEN, Superintendent of the brewery, deposed to having heard McCORMACK threaten, about the time the latter was discharged from the brewery, that he intended to "put up a job" for the purpose of extorting money from the Messrs. BROCKAWAY. Thomas P. Rorke, Frederick Clark, Thomas Conway, William O'Leary, and others, made statements, after which the case was adjourned until today. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the Government.

A VOLUNTARY PRISONER.

Efforts to Release Ada F. Meyers from the House of the Good Shepherd, on Habeas Corpus.

ADA F. MEYERS was brought yesterday before Judge BRADY, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, and her discharge from the House of the Good Shepherd asked on the ground of a defect in the commitment. ADA is the daughter of Mrs. VREELAND, who was recently convicted in the Court of General Sessions of an assault, with intent to kill, and sentenced to the State Prison. About that time ADA, feeling herself in great trouble and desiring to be out of the way of temptation, went voluntarily before one of the Police Magistrates of this City, and expressed a wish to be placed in some good public institution, the objects of which were to reform the inmates and guide them out of the wicked ways of the world. The Police Justice accordingly made out a commitment and sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd. It now appears that she has become disgusted with the mode of life which she is compelled to lead at the institution, and through her counsel, Messrs. HOWE & HUMMEL, she made oath to a petition addressed to the Court, of which the following is the substance:

She deposes, first, that she is not a prostitute; that she is seventeen years of age, and a married woman; that she was married at Trinity Episcopal Church, in the City of Washington, on the 31st of March, 1868; that on the 29th of December 1868, she had a male child born, which is now living with deponent's aunt in the City of Boston; that this child now requires the personal attendance and supervision of its mother; that if deponent is released from the institution where she now is she proposes to go to and reside with her aunt in Boston and take care of her child. She further states that she is by birth a Jewess, and was never educated in the Catholic faith, but has always had an aversion to the Catholic religion. That she never of her own free will and accord admitted or confessed that she was a prostitute, but that she has always since the time of her marriage, maintained that she was a strictly virtuous married woman.

Mr. HUMMEL, counsel for the relator, after the reading of the petition, asked the Court to discharge his client, on the ground that the commitment is defective, in that it consigns the relator to the House of the Good Shepherd for six months, or until she shall be discharged by some process, or in due course of law. He claimed that such a commitment was illegal, and cited several cases tending to show that she could not be held under it, otherwise, that, under some circumstances not difficult to imagine, the relator might be held in perpetual imprisonment.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared in behalf of the respondents, and insisted that the commitment was sufficient; that communities of this nature had been repeatedly held to be good not only in this Court but in other branches of the Judiciary in this City. Besides, here was a case of a person who goes voluntarily before the Magistrate and asks to be sent to this wholesome reformatory institution. Aside from any legal technicalities, it was beyond all question the best thing the Court could do, to remand the petitioner to the House of the Good Shepherd, where there would be some probability of her being restored to a virtuous course of life.

Judge BRADY intimated that he had some doubts in regard to the legality of the commitment, and hence he would remand the relator until Thursday morning, when he would render a decision. If he could legally continue her in the institution he felt he would be in duty to do so, as a reformatory measure.

For the relator, Messrs. HOWE & HUMMEL; for the respondents, Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT.

POLICE TRIALS.

Superintendent Jourdan's Detectives—Interesting Cases Disposed of.

Commissioner MANIERRE had an unusually heavy calendar yesterday, and a number of cases having been adjourned, the following were tried and disposed of, as noted: Neglect of duty, 18; violations of the rules, 16; improper conduct, 3; intoxication, 1. In two cases five days' fines were imposed: in three cases, three days'; in four cases, two days'; in five cases, one day; two were dismissed from the Department; in six cases the complaints were dismissed; in three, reprimands were ordered, and eight cases were referred to the Board without expression of opinion by the examining Commissioners.

Some days since Superintendent JOURDAN detailed six roundsmen for general duty, who have been traversing all the precincts in citizens' dress, and, being unknown to the patrolmen, have detected a large number of them in violations of the rules and neglects of duty. The complaints from this source are very numerous, but the trials of the most of those at present accused are set down for Friday and Monday next. Only two of these cases were tried yesterday—one being that of ROBERT IRWIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was charged with talking while on post, for thirty-five minutes, with a reputed thief and a well-known prostitute. He was dismissed from the Department.

Officer O'ROURKE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged with intoxication and absence without leave. Having reported sick, he was sent to the Surgeon with a sick leave, but Mr. PURDY discovered that he was intoxicated as soon as he entered his office, and ordered him to go back to the Station-house and report for duty. O'ROURKE refused to report for duty, and was absent four days without leave. His case was referred to the Board.

MICHAEL CROWLEY, Twenty-eighth Precinct, was charged with being off post, but he showed that he had been taken very sick while on duty, and having gone to the Station-house, and reported his illness, was relieved from service by the Surgeon. His appearance showed that he had been very ill, and the complaint was dismissed.

PATRICK MCGEARTY, of the Fifteenth, was charged with neglect of duty in not preventing a burglary at No. 100 Third-avenue, but Capt. HEDDEN showed that the thieves entered by the hallway of a tenement-house, the door of which is constantly open, and that the street windows of the saloon are heavily curtained, so that the patrolman could not see from the street what was going on inside. It also appeared that MCGEARTY had a post entirely too large for one man, and the complaint was dismissed.

Don't Waste the Croton.

Although the Department of Public Works has no reason to apprehend any scarcity of water at present, the reservoirs being full to overflowing, the Commissioners determined, if possible, to prevent the scarcity which occurred last Summer, has caused the following notice to be issued:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

To the Owner, Lessee or Occupant:

In consequence of the great waste of water that is daily and nightly occurring along the water front of this City, I am compelled to call your attention to the water-fixtures and to the manner in which the water is used upon your premises. It is estimated that nearly or quite one-half of the water brought into the City is literally wasted, doing no one any good. This Department is using all the means in its power to increase the head of water in the lower part of the City, but with the present waste it is impossible to maintain such a head as is desirable by all consumers of water. This Department feels that it is obliged to require of those having private pipes on the several piers to attach stop-cocks to said pipes, under cover of their offices, and to turn the water off at that point from the pipes on the piers, when the water is not required or used for the purposes for which they have a permit. You are hereby required to comply with the above directions within ten days from the receipt of this notice. The Department also informs you that the use of large or fire hydrants for obtaining drinking water is strictly prohibited, and would suggest to you to have a small pipe (not over five-eighths of an inch diameter,) connected with your main pipe, put outside of the stop-cock in your office, and supplied with a spring faucet (that will close itself when not used,) to supply drinking water for those employed on the pier during working hours.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NEW-YORK, July —, 1870.

At present, nearly sixty millions of gallons of water enter the City daily, of which about one-half is wasted by careless servants leaving faucets running, or by the practice of drawing off a quantity of water from the pipes in order to get at that which is cool. A very little care exercised by housekeepers and others in the matter of saving the Croton, would prevent any scarcity being felt in this City, even during the dryest Summer. The statement made in a morning paper that the Department of Public Works has forbidden street-sprinkling, in order to save the Croton, is untrue.

Commercial Union Convention at Rochester.

The Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and several other Western States, have accepted invitations to be present at the grand meeting of the members of the Commercial Union, at Rochester, on the 15th inst. The Boards of Trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland have also appointed delegates to attend the meeting. The Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange of this City will be largely represented. The improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes, and the introduction of steam on the canals, will be among the subjects considered. The Commercial Union are about to issue a weekly paper devoted to the canal interest and cheap transportation, the first number of which will be published on the 12th inst.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Increase of Salaries Asked For—Report of City Superintendents—Training-School—The Case of Miss Underhill.

The Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, President SMITH in the chair. On taking his seat, Mr. SMITH thanked the Board for the honor they had done him in electing him as their presiding officer. He called the attention of the Board to the onerous duties they had to perform and the important trusts committed to them, congratulated them on the establishment of the Female Normal College, and hoped that the practice of hiring buildings for school purposes would be discontinued. The sum of $80,000 was, he said, expended annually for the rentals of these buildings, most of which are deficient in light and ventilation. There was neither economy nor safety in this course, and he hoped the matter would receive the Board's early and careful attention.

A communication was received from the Principals of female grammar schools, calling attention to the inadequacy of the salaries received by them as compared with those paid in other schools, and showing that, as compared with the salaries paid male teachers, there is a difference in some cases of seventy-six per cent in favor of the male teachers. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A report was received from the City Superintendent, stating that during June thirty-seven departments or schools had been examined, comprising 269 classes, of which 115 were excellent, 118 good, thirty-two fair and four indifferent. Of classes in colored schools thirty-three and a third per cent. were found to be excellent, while in the other schools only eleven per cent. were found to be in this condition. The Idiot School on Randall's was also examined and found to be in an excellent condition, many of the scholars being able to read and write.

A petition was read from the teachers of male grammar schools, asking that their salaries be raised to $3,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A report in favor of appropriating $35,000 for repairing various school-houses, was read.

Mr. SANDS wanted to know how the estimates were reached.

Mr. BELL said they were made by the Superintendent.

Mr. SANDS said as the estimates of this gentleman were wrong before, they probably were now.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Evening, Normal and Colored Schools were authorized to lease the premises No. 17 St. Marks-place at $2,000 per annum, to be used as a training-school.

A resolution was adopted appointing Miss MARTHA L. DOAK Principal of the training-school, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, and authorizing the Committee on Normal, Colored and Evening Schools to appoint five critic teachers at salaries of $800 per annum.

Mr. BELL moved for supplying coal for the public schools, heretofore awarded to WM. MIDDLETON, being declined by that gentleman was awarded to DWIGHT TREADWAY at $5 89 per ton.

Mr. WOOD moved to rescind the resolution appointing Miss SOPHIA UNDERHILL Vice-Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 23 in the Second Ward, Mr. WOOD believing that Miss UNDERHILL'S appointment was due to "a piece of nepotism," her father being a School Trustee in the Second Ward.

Mr. WOOD said he was quite unaware of Miss UNDERHILL'S appointment until he read it in the minutes. She had been most unjustly appointed over the head of a most competent lady, Miss HARDAWAY. He hoped the injustice done would be rectified.

Mr. GROSS said the proper way was to refer the matter to a committee for investigation to see whether improper influences had been used.

Mr. WOOD said the resolution had been hurried through the Board in a mysterious manner. The report had been made on the night on which the nomination had been presented.

The resolution was then lost by a vote of 2 to 8.

The Board then adjourned.

Custom-House Affairs.

All was quiet around the Custom-house yesterday, and the corridors were almost deserted by the knots of Murphy men who have been daily assembling there for the purpose of seeing what might turn up. The "ins" regard the situation as critical, and watch with anxiety for any tidings that may come from Washington regarding the probable action of the Senate on the nomination. It is said that a levee was held in this City on Tuesday at which Mr. MURPHY was congratulated by his friends, who, of course, are just now numerous, and the chances for his confirmation were then considered as almost certain.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Tiffany vs. Fairchild.	115—Tucker vs. Tench.
24—Marsh vs. Tilden.	122—Sass vs. Boite.
32—Scott vs. Reiden.	128—Protestant Episcopal Society vs. Flanders.
51—Nyce vs. Erie Railway.	135—Robbins vs. Britton.
52—Babbitt vs. Commissioner of Taxes.	139—Cohen vs. McGay.
55—Cantley vs. Wolf.	141—Beamish vs. Stapenhorst.
86—Schenck vs. Griffin.	152—Baxter vs. DeWitt.
97—Sheahan vs. Kelly.	

The call commences at No. 155—Mordecai vs. De Saulles.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The Sheridan murder trial on. No other case will be taken up today.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Adjourned to Monday next at 10½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Non-Jury Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
1477—Kallman vs. Von Prang.	1604—Wilkes vs. Samanos.
1581—Martin vs. Frank.	1606—Goodyear vs. Mix.
201—Wardell vs. Carnona.	1607—Wilcoxson vs. Mix.
754—Erlbach vs. Strauss.	1623—Keating vs. Williams.
1318—Killian vs. Caley.	1630—Bridgeport Paint Co. vs. Dillon.
1428—Moss vs. Crane.	1655—Munckwitz vs. Andrews.
1441—Solomon vs. Frank.	1637—Washington vs. Vanderbilt.
1443—Sonnerbaum vs. Alexander.	1658—Hill vs. St. George.
1452—Fleeman vs. Reilly.	1673—Gramm vs. Moore.
1456—Brown vs. Cannon.	1674—O'Brien vs. Allen.
1506—Carpenter vs. Morrison.	1679—Downing vs. Reid.
1527—Walsh vs. Brodek.	1680—Jaffray vs. Lockwood.
1552—Harbach vs. Carman.	
1560—Hartung vs. Gentil.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Mary Smith; disorderly house.	14—The People vs. Ephraim Allen and Nettie Allen; larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. Edward Kearnan; burglary.	15—The People vs. Charles Monell; disorderly house.
3—The People vs. Charles Robert; burglary.	16—The People vs. John Reilly; rape.
4—The People vs. Joseph Fernandez; false pretenses.	17—The People vs. Paul Kelly; rape.
5—The People vs. Albert Ehlers; embezzlement.	18—The People vs. John Hallesey; robbery.
6—The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.	19—The People vs. John Reilly; robbery.
7—The People vs. Mary Connors; grand larceny.	20—The People vs. James Johnson; robbery.
8—The People vs. Louisa Miller; grand larceny.	21—The People vs. James Reamer; burglary.
9—The People vs. Louis Marshall; grand larceny.	22—The People vs. Frank O'Neil, Frederick Bartell and James McAvoy; burglary.
10—The People vs. Francis Ranclear and Chauncey Davis; grand larceny.	23—The People vs. Thomas Fitzgerald; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. John J. Cassidy; grand larceny.	24—The People vs. Thomas Brennan; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Annie Woods. Annie Murray and Susan Gant; larceny from the person.	25—The People vs. John Hart; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. John J. O'Donnell; larceny from the person.	26—The People vs. Ann Willis and Catherine Smith; grand larceny.
	27—The People vs. Mary Donovan; grand larceny.
	28—The People vs. Rachel Weisenberg; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 6.

By Judge Brady.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Wardlow *vs.* Atkinson; Burleson *vs.* Noxon: Klare *vs.* Speerry; Coffin *vs.* The Hansom Cab Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS AND ORDERS GRANTED.

Benson *vs.* Kenyon; Miller *vs.* Lee; Stilwell *vs.* Harris; Kochler *vs.* O'Reilly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	115	100 Adams Ex..... 68¼
6,000	U.S. 5-20 R..'67.	110⅜	25 do..... 68⅛
16,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new.....	c. 110⅛	60 do..... 69
1,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅜	100 U. S. Ex..... b. c. 46⅛
500	do.....	small. 110⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H... b3.100
105,000	do.....	b3.110⅛	500 do..... 99⅝
500	do.....	small. 110⅛	200 do..... bet. cash. 99⅝
40,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	64⅛	500 do..... 99⅝
10,000	do.....	64⅛	300 do..... 99⅝
10,000	do.....	64⅛	40,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 96⅝
10,000	do.....	64⅛	10,000 do..... b. c. 96⅝
10,000	do.....	64⅛	10,000 do..... 96⅛
200,000	do.....	64	200 Reading R..... .107
80,000	do.....	63⅛	300 do..... 106⅞
15,000	Georgia 5s. 7's..	92⅛	78 do..... 106⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s, n. c.	66	600 do..... bet. cash. 107
5,000	N. C. 6s, n..	36	200 L. S. & M. S..... 101⅛
10,000	do.....	35⅛	200 do..... 82.101
10,000	do.....	36	300 do..... 101
10,000	do.....	36	300 do..... b3.101⅛
10,000	do.....	b3.110⅛	400 do..... bet. cash. 101
20,000	Tenn. 5s, n..	63⅛	300 do..... bet. cash. 101
10,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. T.	28	300 do..... 100⅜
20,000	do.....	28⅛	300 do..... 101
4,000	N.C. F. Act, '66.	41⅛	448 Panama R. R..... 96
5,000	Vir. 6s, n..	62½	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 109⅜
1,500	Vir. 6s, x. c.	62	53 do..... 109
5,000	Mo. 6s,	92	700 C. & N. W. Pf..... 88⅛
5,000	Ala. 8s, R. bds.	97	100 do..... 88⅛
3,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	94⅛	110 N. J. Cen..... 108⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.....	91	100 do..... 108⅝
5,000	M. S. S. F. bds.	100	50 do..... 108⅜
1,000	U. P. R. R. 1st.	85⅛	100 do..... 108⅜
40,000	do.....	86	200 Chi. & R. I..... 117⅝
1,000	Al. & T. H., ist.	94	100 do..... 117⅝
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con...bet. cash.	95⅛	100 do..... 117⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d...	85⅞	200 P., F. W. & C. G.. 95⅛
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7's.....	98⅛	10 do..... 95⅛
12,000	D. & S. City ist	96	22 do..... 95
5,000	N. Mo. 1st M. bds.	86⅛	100 Chi. & Alton..... 117
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84	70 do..... 116⅞
170	Bank of N. York..	138	40 Ohio & M. Pf..... 74⅛
10	Bank of N. Am....	107	50 Chi., B. & Q..... 102
48	Hanover Bank....	104	257 Del. L. & W..... 105
5	Fourth Nat. Bank.	105½	100 do..... b. c. 105⅜
20	do.....	105⅛	500 Mil. & St. P..... 89⅛
5	Bk St. of N. York..	120	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 81⅛
400	Marine & Fi....	16	200 do..... b30. 81¾
200	do.....	15⅝	100 Tol., W. & W..... 57⅜
90	Del. & H. C.....	122	200 do..... 57⅝
15,000	M. Trus. 10s C..	44	100 do..... s30. 57⅝
300	W. U. Tel.....b. c.	84½	33 N. Y. & N. H. R..... 153
200	Pacific Mail....	42⅛	60 do..... 152
500	do.....	42⅜	150 N. Y. & N. H. Sc..145
300	do.....bet. cash	42	100 H. & St. Jos..b.c. 117⅜
100	W. C. & Iron....	68	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf.... 121⅛
100	Wells-Far. Ex....	2⅛	200 C., C. & I. Cen.... 21⅜

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6's, '81, R..	114⅛	$11,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. '86
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅛	5,000 Ala. State 8s.... 99
20,000	do.....	111⅛	5,000 Ala. & G. R. bds. 97
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛	1,000 Mar. Pref... b. c. 16
9,000	do.....	111⅛	10 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 2
15,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	110⅛	Sc. R. R. .101
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	110⅛	100 do.....b3.101⅛
6,000	U. S. Currency..	114	400 do.....bet. cash. 101
110,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅝	200 Reading R.....107⅛
20,000	do.....	110⅝	10 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	111	300 do.....bet. cash 88⅜
10,000	U. S. 10-40 R....	108⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R..109⅝
20,000	Tenn. 6s, n....	63⅛	100 N. Jersey Cen. R..108⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex C	65⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R..117⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s, n	67	100 Tol., Wab. & W. 57⅝
5,000	Georgia 6s, 7s...	92⅛	400 Ohio & Miss. R.R. 36
30,000	N. Car. Old bds.	36	200 Han. & St. Jo. R..117⅜
5,000	N. Car. F'g Act	68	
10,000	N. Car. Sp. Tax	28	
10,000	do.....	27⅜	
15,000	do.....	27⅛	

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200	Canton.....	63⅜	2000 Grass Valley..... 40
100	West. Un. Tel.....	84⅛	200 Dale F. Co..... 40
100	do.....b3	84⅜	100 L. S. & M. S..... 100⅜
300	Pac. Mail.....	42⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 109⅝
100	N. Y. Cen & H. R.	99¼	200 Grass Valley..... c 40
200	do.....b3	99⅝	

WEDNESDAY, July 6—P. M.

There was a very irregular market for Gold through the forenoon, between 111¼@111¼@111¼ ℔ cent. The sales by the Treasury at noon averaged about 111.18 ℔ cent. The subsequent sales in the Gold Room, to the receipt of the French telegrams about 3 o'clock, were at 111¼@111¼@111¼ ℔ cent. They subsequently ran up to 111⅝@111⅝ ℔ cent. on the effect of the political news from abroad.

The Treasury has advertised an extra sale of $2,353,686 Gold, collected for July Interest on 5-20s held in Sinking Fund, at noon on Friday of the present week. And notice is also given of an extra purchase of the same amount of U. S. 5-20s for the reinvestment of this Gold on Monday next, July 11. The operations between Gold and U. S. 5-20s are now brought very close together, only ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. against 5-20s of 1867.

Exchange on London continued to work quietly at 109⅝@109⅝ ℔ cent., the demand being too moderate for any calculation on the shipment of Gold Coin this week.

The following were the offers made and accepted for the Sinking Fund Gold today:

OFFERS TO BUY	GOLD, JULY 6.
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	Geo. H. Bend.
$20,000..... 111.20	$100,000..... 111 25
20,000..... 111.18	200,000..... 111.12⅛
20,000..... 111.15	Wallace & Fitch.
20,000..... 111.12	10,000..... 111.00⅛
20,000..... 111.09	Drexel & Winthrop.
Frank Fannon.	10,000..... 111.20
10,000..... 111.28	10,000..... 111.10
11,000..... 111.25	Gibson, Bradleston & Co.
12,000..... 111.24	25,000..... 111.14
13,000..... 111.23	25,000..... 111.16
14,000..... 111.22	10,000..... 111.18
15,000..... 111.21	Trevor & Colgate.
16,000..... 111.20	100,000..... 111.13
17,000..... 111.19	J. B. Summerfield & Co.
18,000..... 111.18	10,000..... 111.25
19,000..... 111.17	10,000..... 111.15
20,000..... 111.16	10,000..... 111.10
21,000..... 111.15	10,000..... 111.05
22,000..... 111.14	J. P. Nazro.
23,000..... 111.13	40,000..... 111.25
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Caldwell & Co.
$10,000..... 111.20	200,000..... 111
Bates & Brown.	Kenyon, Cox & Co.
10,000..... 111.21	50,000..... 111.21
10,000..... 111.22	25,000..... 112.15
Trevor & Colgate.	Parker & Lawrence.
100,000..... 111.13	150,000..... 111.25
Gibson, Bradleston & Co.	Bates & Brown.
25,000..... 111.14	10,000..... 111.31
25,000..... 111.16	10,000..... 111.22
10,000..... 111.18	J. B Summerfield & Co.
Frank Fannon.	40,000..... 111.25
10,000..... 111.26	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
11,000..... 111.25	20,000..... 111.20
12,000..... 111.24	20,000..... 111.18
13,000..... 111.23	20,000..... 111.15
14,000..... 111.22	Duff & Tienken.
15,000..... 111.21	50,000..... 111.15
16,000..... 111.20	W. T. Hatch & Son.
17,000..... 111.19	10,000..... 111.20
18,000..... 111.18	15,000..... 111.15
19,000..... 111.17	Kenyon, Cox & Co.
20,000..... 111.16	50,000..... 111.21
21,000..... 111.15	25,000..... 111.15
22,000..... 111.14	Wallace & Fitch.
23,000..... 111.13	2,500..... 111.00⅛
	Geo. H. Bend.
	100,000..... 111.25
	46,500..... 111.12½
	$1,000,000

The Public Funds were steady through the early part of the day, and strong at the close of business. The Treasury will buy $1,000,000 of United States 5-20s to-morrow, and $4,350,000 on Monday and Thursday of next week.

The Railway speculation was dull, and the Southern State Bonds lower than yesterday by nearly one ℔ cent. on new Tennessees on large sales, about half a million of dollars. The North Carolinas were again active, but prices barely steady. The Railways appeared to be dull on the unsettled Gold market and conflicting rumors from Washington in regard to the Currency and Funding Bills. But withal there was no decided inclination to sell them down, both parties standing out for more conclusive information on the action of Congress. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 6.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	111
American Gold Coin	111¼	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅞	63¾
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅜	99½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95¾	94⅞
Reading Railroad	107⅛	107⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	118	116¾
North-western Common	83½	83¼
North-western Preferred	89½	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42½	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82	81⅝
St. Paul Common	67	66⅝
Lake Shore	101⅝	100¾
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅛	35⅝
New-Jersey Central	108¾	108¼
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	57⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	115½	5-20 coup., 1865	110⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 registered	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	65⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅜	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	101
Virginia 6s, ex coup	63⅛	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	101
Virginia 6s, new bds	63	Illinois War Loan	101
Georgia 6s	85	Indiana 5 ℔ cents	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	92⅛	Mich. 6 ℔ cents, '73	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52⅛	Mich. 6 ℔ cents, '78	100
N. Car. F'nd'g Act, '66	41	Mich. 6 ℔ cents, '83	100
N. Car. F'nd'g Act, '68	37	Mich. 7 ℔ cents, '78	102
N. C. F'nd'g Act, n. b.	36	Mich. 7 ℔ cents, W. L.	102
N. C. F'nd'g Act, s. tax	28	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Missouri 6s	91⅛	N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1s	92	N. Y. C. Can. L.	70..110
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Ba.	70	California 7s	101½
Louisiana 6s, new	73	Connecticut 6s	101
Rhode Island 6s	100	Alabama 8s	97
Alabama 5s, R. R. bs.	97	Alabama 5s, R. R. bs.	97
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881	99	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	98	Chic. & N. I. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	x98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	99
Erie 1st Ext	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '83	92	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102⅜
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	78½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	98
R., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	85	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	94
Harlem 1st	101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	98
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	129	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
M. So. & N. I. 8 ℔ c.	99⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78⅛
Can. Pac. Bonds	90⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	90	Penitn. R. R. Bonds	89
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	95
Lack. & West. Bonds	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st L. G.	94
Del. L. & West. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st	93
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	94
Tol. & W. C. S. F.	92¾	Tol., Peo. & W.	83½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	90	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	83
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	71
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gal. & Chic. Ext	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	127½	St. Nicholas	120
Manhattan	135	Park	162
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	99¼
City	309	Fourth National	106⅜
Phenix	107	Ninth National	109
North River	90	Tenth National	129
Tradesmen's	154	Del. & Hud. Canal	124⅛
Seventh Ward	106	Canton Co., Baltimore	68⅜
State of New-York	110	West. Un. Tel	84⅛
Commerce	123	Quicksilver Mining	7
Mech. Banking Ass.	124	Mariposa Mining	7
Continental	97½	Mariposa Preferred	15⅞
Mercantile	126	Mariposa T. Cer	41
American Exchange	113	Adams Ex	68⅛
Chatham	170	Wells-Fargo Ex	15⅜
Bank of Republic	117	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	13⅞

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Blanchi De Bar and the Clodoche Troupe.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Court-st., near Jaroleman-st.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says it learns the Government would regard the accession of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain as a check and menace to France, and has accordingly decided to oppose the project energetically. A firm and energetic note was sent to Baron WORTHER, the Prussian Ambassador, after several interviews between that diplomat and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Baron left at once for Ems to consult the King of Prussia. A London dispatch says Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, has formally accepted the Spanish Crown. The British Government approves of the step. In the Corps Legislatif, the DUC DE GRAMMONT stated, yesterday, that the Crown of Spain had been offered to a Hohenzollern Prince, and that it had been accepted, but that the people of Spain had not yet pronounced upon the matter. The negotiations had been conducted in secrecy, and France did not know the details, but while she would persist in a policy of neutrality she would under no pretext permit a German Power to place one of its Princes on the throne of CHARLES V. He hoped German prudence and Spanish wisdom would avert extreme measures. The Paris journals all oppose the project. A Madrid dispatch to the Council of Ministers has decided to convoke the Cortes for July 20. It was asserted in Paris that the French Minister to Berlin had been recalled. The Spanish Ambassador had a long interview with the Emperor yesterday.... A telegram from Tien-tsin of June 25, received in London yesterday, gives particulars of a terrible massacre of Christians by the natives of Pekin on the 21st ult. The French Secretary of Legation, a number of priests and Sisters of Mercy were slaughtered, and the Cathedral was burned. A number of Russians were also killed....Advices received in Brussels are regarded as positively indicating that no proclamation of the dogma of infallibility will be made before July 10. The Roman correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says all the proceedings of the Council are directed by Father BECHS, the General of the Jesuits. The Hungarian Bishops are urged by their Government to resist to the last the adoption of the dogma. ....The English "masqueraders" are to be tried for misdemeanor only.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, at the opening of the session, passed the bill for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steam Navigation Company. An effort was made to bring up the bill for the relief of seventy-five Kentuckians from their political disabilities, but objection was made on the ground that it contained the names of persons who kept office in defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment. On motion of Mr. WILSON, Thursday evening was set apart for the consideration of Conference Committee's report on the Army bill. The Committee of Conference on the Funding bill was announced, Messrs. SHERMAN, SUMNER and DAVIS, and the Senate took up the House River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Amendments were made appropriating $75,000 for removing obstructions in the creek near Charleston, S. C.; $100,000 for improving the mouth of Cape Fear River, and others for improvements in waters leading to Baltimore, and $50,000 for improving the Long Bridge at Washington. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole agreed to by the House. Several amendments were made, among them one appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the James River, Virginia, and the bill was passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Post-office appropriations was adopted. The Conference Committee on the Currency bill reported that they had adopted the bill as passed by the Senate, with a modification fixing the new currency to be issued at fifty-four millions. In reply to questions, it was stated that the Controller of the Currency was to provide immediately for the distribution of this increased circulation, giving the Western States their share, and that when the census for 1870 shall have been taken, a redistribution is to be made. A further explanation was made that no new bank can be organized before the completion of the census, and redistribution will not be necessary. The Committee's report was agreed to, and after some time devoted to the Naval Appropriation bill, the Senate took a recess. At the evening session a number of bills were passed, after which the Oriental Steam-ship Company's bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steam-ships to convey mails to Europe and to India and China by the Suez Canal, was taken up. The bill occupied the greater portion of the session, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after some miscellaneous business, the Committee on Appropriations reported a Deficiency bill of $1,725,488, including $1,000,000 for taking the census, which was made a special order for today. The Committee on Elections reported in the case of REID against JULIAN, of Indiana, that the latter, now holding the seat, is entitled to it. A number of bills from the Committee on Public Lands were reported. The bill to vacate the Fort Dakota Military Reservation in Dakota was passed. The bill granting $25,000 to the daughters of the inventor of the cast-iron plow, was passed. Several bills were reported from the Committee on Appropriations, to carry out decisions of United States Courts, in relation to British vessels illegally seized by United States cruisers, all of which were passed. The total claims allowed in these bills amount to $685,882, with interest. Several bills reported from the Committee on Ways and Means were passed, among them one increasing the pay of Inspectors of Customs, and one to construe the act of March 31, 1868, chapter 41, so as not to prohibit a drawback on cotton manufactures exported prior to May 1, 1869, amounting to the internal tax on the raw material. The Senate bill for the relief of Baron CREUTZE, of the Netherlands, by reissuing to him certain bonds, was passed. The motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday last declaring Mr. DARRALL entitled to a seat from Louisiana was laid on the table, and the oath was administered to Mr. DARRALL. The Committee of Conference on the Pension Appropriation bill made a report, leaving the Navy Pension Fund as it is, instead of covering it into the Treasury as desired by the House, and prohibiting payments from it except on appropriations made by Congress. The report was agreed to. The House adjourned at 5:20 P. M.

GENERAL.

Hon. JOHN A. GARFIELD was yesterday renominated by acclamation at Garretteville, Ohio, to represent the Nineteenth Ohio District in Congress.

Advices from Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, report the Utes on the war-path. Cheyennes were reported to have killed three white men at Sweetwater River recently. RED CLOUD is in camp on Tongue River, north of Fort Fetterman. The belief is expressed that he is gathering his tribes to take the war-path.

The trial of the Rensselear anti-renters, the WHITBECK family, began at Ballston, yesterday, for the alleged murder of Deputy-Sheriff WILLARD GRIGG, in Greenbush, Rensselear County, last Fall. Nine jurors we obtained yesterday.

A Buffalo dispatch contains a report that the Central Railroad, in view of the number of suits pending against it for overcharge between Tonawanda and Buffalo, has reduced the fare to the legal rate.

Prof. W. W. NILES, Bishop elect of the Diocese of New-Hampshire, has accepted the office.

The Court of Appeals has adjourned to meet in Albany, Oct 11 next. The Commission of Appeals has fixed its terms on the third Tuesday in September; first Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in May, at the Capitol in Albany. The Commissioners adjourned, yesterday, *sine die*.

A suit has been brought by SAMUEL BRENNAN, the owner of two hundred shares of Central Pacific Railroad stock, against LELAND STANFORD and other directors and officers of the Railroad Company, for a share of the profits of which he claims he has been deprived. President STANFORD, in his reply, denies the allegations of Mr. BRENNAN, and says they are each and all of them false and malicious.

The Iron Moulders' International Union, embracing members from all parts of the United States and Canada, began its session yesterday in Philadelphia.

There were a number of shooting affrays and assassinations in San Francisco on the Fourth of July. The Chinese quarters of North San Juan, California, were burned, and one Chinaman killed.

A Toronto dispatch says the shareholders of the Great Western Railway Company met, yesterday, in London, and resolved that it is expedient to proceed at once to construct the "Loop Line" from Glencoe to Fort Erie.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the German Immigrant Aid Society of this City, held yesterday, a report was made showing that last month, 34,097 immigrants, and among them 13,693 Germans, arrived at this port, against 41,577 immigrants and among them 13,942 Germans in June 1869.

The Vessel-owners' Association of this City sent a circular yesterday to the shippers of coal from Rondout, Newburg, Hoboken, Port Johnson, Elizabethport and South Amboy, fixing a demurrage in case of detention in discharging cargoes from coal vessels.

Further examination was had in the case of Messrs. HYDE and GOTTSCHALK against WEST and GALWAY, officers of the so-called Society for the Prevention of Gambling, yesterday, before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market. It was adjourned until 2:30 P. M. to-day.

The Chinese in the American Labor Market.

The excitement which is exhibited in some quarters in regard to the Chinese labor question proceeds from a misapprehension of its character and contingencies. War is waged upon Chinamen, as a race, on the ground that if they come at all it must be as the enemies of American labor and civilization. The circumstances under which they arrive here are not taken into consideration. It is enough that the Chinese who are here work for much less than the American standard of wages; that their habits of life are not agreeable to the American taste, and that their notions touching the moral laws are objectionable to American society. Forthwith, an attack is made upon all Chinese immigration. Working men protest that their interests are jeopardized, and that John Chinaman must be kept out of the country. Politicians detect in this demand a grand opportunity for partisan effect: republican institutions are imperiled, they insist, unless the poor Chinaman is debarred the acquisition of the privileges of citizenship.

Neither the working men nor the politicians tell us how the immigrant who comes from China is to be denied the opportunity of earning a living here. As Gov. HAWLEY stated the case at Woodstock,—how are the gates of the continent to be open to the world and closed against Chinamen? And, being here, how are American families and employers to be prevented from hiring Chinese help if they prefer it? Shall a law be passed securing to Biddy an exclusive right to the kitchen, and denying to John a chance of service there? Or shall planters at the South, manufacturers at the North, and contractors everywhere, be prohibited from taking any labor they choose, even though it be Chinese? It is easy to say that Chinese labor must be put down, but how is the thing to be done? We can conceive of valid arguments against the admission of Chinese to citizenship. That is another aspect of the question, and one which, however important theoretically, possesses little practical significance. For as yet the Chinese who are in the country have evinced no desire to become citizens. They know how to work hard, and evidently want to save money to carry to China when they go home again; but they are not sufficiently civilized to take a very lively interest in naturalization frauds, primary meetings, or the mysteries of ballot-box stuffing and repeating at elections. There is, therefore, no possible danger to the Republic from their political aspirations, and no special need for the profound discussions relating thereto, with which grave Senators have for some days amused themselves. Apart from this point, what barrier can we raise to keep out the Chinaman, which shall not also exclude the German, the Irishman, or the Englishman?

In this inquiry we have the true solution of the problem. We claim the right of going to China and trading there; and the right of the Chinaman to come hither, and to labor and trade here, is as good as the unchallenged right of Europeans. But to be entitled to this liberty, the Chinaman must land upon our shores as free to go where he pleases, and to profit by his labor, as the German or the Irish immigrant. That is to say, he must be a free man. Economic laws may be relied upon to do the rest. Once here, with perfect freedom of action, the market value of Chinese labor will soon rise to its proper level. The law which operates upon other immigrants will operate also upon the Chinaman. The Irish laborer, who in his own country works for half a dollar a day, finds himself on a two-dollar level from the moment of his landing in New-York. It will be the same with John. He will get the worth of his labor, and thus will no more contribute to the degradation of the laboring class than an immigrant from any other country.

Left to himself, moreover, the Chinese immigrant will not arrive with alarming frequency. If he must appear as a free man, bound by no covenant to others, the length and expensiveness of the voyage will prevent any wholesale importation. The lowest of the Chinese—those whose presence might for some reasons be objectionable—will not be able to reach our shores. Distance and cost will effectually avert that multitudinous irruption which eloquent opponents of coolie labor predict as a consequence of Chinamen being allowed to come at all.

The only real danger, and that against which legislative action may be properly invoked, arises from the application of the principle of modified slavery which underlies the coolie system. What that system is in the tropical and semi-tropical colonies of Great Britain, the world knows too well. The horrors and outrages which have attended its working have been told upon no doubtful authority. And there is a prospect of its extension under the guise of Chinese immigration to the United States. California has seen something of it already. Ship loads of Chinese have been brought over under contract for years—their labor mortgaged for a lengthened period, at wages on which a white man could not live, in consideration of their passage. These are not immigrants in the only recognizable sense of the word. They may be called apprentices or hired laborers,—in effect they are but a few degrees removed from slavery. They are not chattels, perhaps, and the servitude to which they are bound lasts for years only, not for life; but most assuredly they are not free laborers, and therefore not an element that is justly admissible in the American labor market.

Against this form of the coolie system it is the duty of Congress to provide legislative guards. The importation of coolies—the introduction of large masses of Chinese labor, under contract for long terms—should be absolutely prohibited. If this is done, the Chinese question will cease to be formidable. Those whose business it is to organize Chinese labor, and import it, base their expectations of profit upon protracted servitude. Make this calculation impossible and the coolie system will come to an end; and with it will terminate the contingencies incident to Chinese labor which are made the pretexts for popular agitation in this country.

The Latest European Difficulty.

During the last two hundred years there has been probably no country in Europe which has done so much to set its neighbors quarreling as Spain. In its day of power it represented the secular arm of a dominant Church, and dealt out fire and sword in pitiless malignity to subject Provinces. When once its decline had fairly commenced, the great Powers of Europe, by way of compensation, reduced their haughty rival to a state of tutelage, and since then Spain has been to the west what Turkey has been to the east of the Continent—a "sick man" in the family of nations. Once more it seems as though the Peninsula might become the battle-ground of rival Empires, and as though the question of the "Spanish succession" would assume an aspect even more grave than it did a generation ago.

Prince LEOPOLD, whom the latest telegrams represent as having positively accepted the nomination for the throne of Spain, is the heir-presumptive of the honors and dignities of the House of HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, one of the junior branches of the family which in the person of WILLIAM I. occupies the throne of Prussia. He was born in September, 1835, and is now, consequently, in his thirty-fifth year. He bears the honorary rank of Colonel of the First Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards. His second brother, CHARLES EITEL, was elected Prince of Roumania in 1866. Married in 1861 to a sister of Dom LOUIS, the present King of Portugal, he is already the father of three sons. His father, Prince CHARLES-ANTHONY, is military Governor of Rhenish Prussia, and holds several other important offices under his royal kinsman. The hereditary titles and prerogatives of the family were, in 1849, merged in the Prussian Crown. The mother of Prince LEOPOLD was the Princess JOSEPHINE, a daughter of STEPHANIE, Countess of Beauharnais, the adopted daughter of the first NAPOLEON, and the maternal aunt of the third. His grandmother, on the father's side, was the Princess MARIE ANTOINETTE MURAT, sprung from the stock of the great Marshal of the first Empire, who married CAROLINE BONAPARTE and became King of the Two Sicilies. Intimately as Prince LEOPOLD is identified with the family of NAPOLEON III., he appears likely to find in the French Government the chief opposition to his accession to the throne of Spain. The adhesion of Great Britain is reported to have been given, but "France objects," and objects so decidedly that the Prussian Ambassador has left Paris to meet his royal master at Ems, for the purpose of receiving instructions on a situation which may at any moment become critical.

The true danger of a contingency like the present lies in the fact that both in France and Prussia there exists a national sentiment predisposing the people and Governments to war. A dispute arising from such a cause as the present, would appear to be little likely to excite popular feeling in North Germany. There is cherished, however, and by none more intensely than by the party of liberal reform in Prussia, a feeling that the consummation of German unity will be impossible without a war with France. At this moment the crossing of the Maine by the army of the North German Confederation would be followed by a counter movement of French troops across the Rhine, and in any matter which touches the national feeling of dignity the popular sentiment of the subjects of WILLIAM I. would be found exceedingly sensitive. On the other hand, there is a widespread conviction in France that with the battle of Sadowa, and the consolidation of the North German States, the political supremacy of continental Europe passed beyond the control of the Second Empire. French journals have faithfully expressed the growing jealousy with which the rapid aggrandizement of Prussia is regarded, and have given utterance to the general conviction that the honor of the nation and of the dynasty are alike concerned in resisting the next advance of the encroaching Power beyond the Rhine. Rightly or wrongly, the present proposition will be ascribed to that lust for territorial aggrandizement which has been the most remarkable characteristic of the House of HOHENZOLLERN, since Count THASSILO, one of the Generals of Charlemagne, laid the foundations of its greatness more than nine hundred years ago. Curiously enough, the candidate for the throne of Spain bears as the concluding part of the compound which forms his name, this same appellative of THASSILO; and probably without reference to the ominous coincidence, public opinion in France will treat him as an exponent of the traditional policy of his family, and oppose his accession as decidedly as though he were merely a nominee of King WILLIAM and his Machiavelian Chancellor, BISMARCK.

The possible dangers of the situation are increased by the fact that both France and Prussia are in possession of a highly efficient and available military establishment. The possession of thoroughly organized armies and the most perfect of existing engines of war, presents a strong temptation to test their capabilities by actual use. The warlike *élan* of 1866 could be without difficulty rekindled in Prussia, and the French Emperor might probably be found not indisposed to risk a conflict in which he would have the almost undivided national sentiment to support him, and in which success would do more to confirm his dynasty than all the liberal reforms he could devise. It is probable, moreover, that the active opposition of France would be to the Spaniards a most powerful reason for supporting the new candidate, and the elements for constituting an international quarrel would thus be rendered complete. It is evident that the present aspect of the question has already created no little excitement in the higher regions of diplomacy; and the statement made yesterday in the Corps Legislatif by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, "that under no pretext" would his Government permit a German Power to place one of its Princes on the throne of CHARLES V., sounds uncommonly like a defiance of Prussia. Whether the latter Power is disposed to take up the gauntlet, a few days will probably determine.

Census Delays and Difficulties.

The utmost interest is felt abroad in the results of the new census now being taken in this country. Not only are the bare facts as to the increase of population looked for, as a means of comparing this country with other civilized communities, but political economists, and others who devote themselves to social statistics, hope for a mass of material by which old theories may be tested and new ones framed. And yet it is within the bounds of possibility that some of these expectations will not be fully realized. At all events, a consideration of what alone can confer value upon the returns when completed is not unnecessary, even at this early period.

One great desideratum is accuracy in the counting of persons, combined with clear and distinct classifications of sex and age. From the political point of view, indeed, all else is subordinate to this, bearing in mind the necessary distinction between citizens and unnaturalized residents. The enumeration of the people for the purpose of periodically adjusting representation and direct taxation is a constitutional duty, and its faithful performance affects more or less every individual dwelling upon our soil. Is this accuracy certain to be secured? One of the conditions essential to it would seem to be the collection of the returns throughout the whole country on one specified day. How otherwise is any definite result possible with a population like ours, continually on the move as a large portion of it is, and receiving additions by the thousand almost every day? The instructions to enumerators, we are aware, contemplated some approach to a simultaneous and prompt collection of the returns. The 1st of June was named as the day on which the work was to begin, and it was to go on until completed. But who has heard of an effective general beginning? So far from anything of the kind being attempted, it seems as if many important preliminaries remain to be settled still—among them that of payment for the services required, which was at first fixed on too low a scale. If the whole process is to be subjected to delay such as this, there appears some danger that the census will, after all, be a partial failure.

The census is intended to embrace a vast number of particulars bearing upon the social condition of the people, the rate of mortality, its causes, the strength of the churches and sects, and of the classes avowing connection with no religion whatever, the varieties and extent and value of trades and production, and many other subjects which we need not specify. A glance at the five schedules which an enumerator is expected to fill up will show that the census taker has to perform a task requiring education, skill, and not a little perseverance. To take but one item—the causes of deaths which have occurred in families during a certain antecedent period. These causes are to be recorded with discrimination, and a presumption of technical knowledge on the part of family and official. It is well enough to say that some friendly physician will perhaps assist in cases of difficulty. The danger still remains that a mass of information will be gathered of an unreliable nature for scientific purposes. And so with the religious statistics. Probably there are towns where every person of sufficient age, able to understand a question at all, can define his or her denominational relations. But how many will make truthful returns? If, for example, New-York be canvassed for these religious facts, what will be the result? It will be found that thousands profess adherence to a particular church who never dreamed of belonging to any church whatever, and that after all no real knowledge of the religious condition of the population has been gained.

It may seem too late to call attention to these matters, but the difficulties of obtaining the census were not at first so apparent as, on closer examination, they really are. There are not enough of the right men available, at the price given, to carry on the indispensable work of the census. The questions asked will frequently not be truthfully or intelligently answered. The whole business looks discouraging to those engaged in it, from its magnitude and complexity. The plan had better be revised before Congress separates, and if the Bureau has to content itself for the present with what the Constitution prescribes, the social statistics which it is ambitious to collect can be left to a future time.

Messages from the Sea.

The yacht *Cambria*, now on her way across the ocean, is to cast overboard at intervals what are called Sea Messengers, for the purpose of testing their practical utility. The sea messenger is an invention of Mr. JULIUS VANDENBERGH'S, and it is hoped that it will successfully accomplish what the wonderful contrivance of the hero in Mr. CHARLES READE'S *Foul Play* was meant to do; that is, communicate to the world the fate of those by whom it is cast upon the waters. There would certainly be a satisfaction, even if a melancholy one, in knowing what really happened to missing ships like the ill-starred *City of Boston*; and, as the intelligence could be written down for transmission in a few seconds, there is hardly any case conceivable, even the extreme one of collision with an iceberg, when the facts could not be made known to the world. The difficulty, however, has been to devise a vessel capable of carrying the message, and having those needful qualities of tightness, indestructibility, and conspicuousness, which alone could give it value. This difficulty the new invention is intended to overcome. It is made of tough sheet copper, is water-tight and storm-proof, and externally is said closely to resemble the palm fruit. An internal cavity provides for the safe reception of documents to the weight of sixty pounds, so that important papers can be preserved besides the one recording the condition of the senders. Strong rope loops for hooking on to or hauling in by, a secure flag-staff, and a small metallic flag, brightly painted red, white, and blue, complete the visible gear of the machine, which, it is supposed, either at sea or cast on a reef or beach, must inevitably sooner or later attract attention and fulfill its mission.

It is sad to think of the numerous instances in which bottles or other fragile receptacles have been used by mariners in imminent peril of shipwreck. They have hoped at least to communicate the dismal tidings of the manner of their destruction to their friends, but their frail messengers have met a fate as blank and traceless as their own. There have probably been very few cases of maritime disaster in which an attempt of this sort has not been made, and consequently the number of ships that have sailed from port and never been heard of, afford a miserable list of efforts and failures to transmit the story of their end. Of course, in the hurry and agony of catastrophe, whether the danger be from water or fire, many passengers lose their presence of mind; but sailors who are accustomed to carry their lives in their hands are not so likely to be agitated, and it would seldom happen that among the ship's officers there would be none to retain presence of mind enough to prepare and set afloat a short record of an accident. This might be made the special duty of the officer of the deck, in the event of sudden disaster, whether the peril seemed extreme or not We are glad to know that the present ocean yacht race has been made the occasion for trying so useful an experiment, and hope that neither the *Cambria* nor her gallant adversary, the *Dauntless*, will ever be overtaken by a calamity, such as may render Mr. VANDENBERGH'S invention the instrument for conveying evil tidings.

Water Instead of Whisky.

The various departments of our new City Government are exhibiting, it must be confessed, an unwonted amount of energy in the performance of their duties. Already we seem to be nearer the attainment of a complete and creditable system of wharfage than ever before, while the new baths bear testimony to Mr. TWEED'S earnestness in the cause of progress. The Department of Public Parks has displayed especial vigor and promptness. The establishment of daily musical performances at some one of the smaller squares is, in itself, a boon to be grateful for —particularly on the part of the multitude of dwellers in the lower part of the island, whose occupations leave them no chance to visit Central Park, and whose only music heretofore, barring the fortuitous organ-grinder, has been the creaking of trucks and the rattling and banging of carts and stages. In the condition and keeping of the parks everywhere throughout the City, there is visible a gratifying improvement. The fountain on Bowling-green, its throat being cleared from the dust of ages, has actually begun to play; the desert around the City Hall bids fair in time to blossom like the rose; and the Battery grounds are being rapidly broken up, preparatory, we suppose, to resodding. We do not know if it is in contemplation to sod the made lands along the water's edge; we trust, however, to see this done. Grass-bearing soil can be laid over all this portion at no extravagant cost of labor or money, and the addition to the beauty of the grounds would more than compensate for the cost and trouble. The planting of a few trees, here and there, would bring to this once favorite pleasure-ground something like a renewal of its former glory.

Of course there will be cavilers ready to find in this only evidence of the short-lived and transitory zeal which is usually compared with the performance of new brooms. We are willing, however, to credit the new Commissioners with a more lasting usefulness, until they show signs of flagging; and we shall, from time to time, point out to them whatever reforms or improvements may be still necessary or desirable. We need, for instance, more public drinking-fountains in the City. They ought to be found at every second corner in a thirsty City like this. Some time since, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put up, we believe on its own responsibility, and at its own expense, a limited number of drinking-fountains, adapted to the necessities of man and beast. Two of these stand at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, and in front of the Worth monument at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street. The hint, which was not immediately taken by the City authorities, we invite them to act on now. Doubtless, Mr. BERGH'S model might be improved on, though its arrangement seems very satisfactory. The trough at the foot of the hydrant for the use of dogs and other small animals is especially commendable and useful.

This matter, we presume, lies in the province of the Water Board. But, no matter who may have the power, we hope it will be exercised without delay, for the relief of an imperative want. With plenty of water to drink, there may soon be a great falling off in the consumption of whisky and rum.

That the resignation of Mr. FISH was an event for which we need not be unprepared, we informed our readers two or three weeks ago. Yesterday some of the papers took up our report, and converted what is only a possibility into an actual fact. Zeal was in this instance misdirected, for Mr. FISH is still Secretary of State. Although his resignation may be looked for, there is no necessity to record it before it is sent in. Whenever Mr. FISH retires, he will carry with him the respect of the great body of the people

Mr. THURLOW WEED has thought it necessary to write a letter to state that he has not "inspired" any articles adverse to the appointment of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY as Collector. The assertion that he had done so was first set afloat by the "parasites," who are anxious to see Mr. MURPHY appointed, in order that they may have the largest share of the plunder at their disposal. Mr. WEED did quite right in contradicting the statement, if he thought that anybody believed it, and the condition of his health ought alone to have secured him from attack or reproach. Everybody who knows him at all is quite aware that he has long since ceased to interfere in political affairs. But Mr. WEED must remember that this stone was thrown at him by his own friends. In the meantime, the President must be delighted to find that his nomination brings him support in quarters to which he is not accustomed to look for approbation. The reasons given by our Washington correspondent for the probable confirmation of Mr. MURPHY will doubtless be exceedingly satisfactory to all who desire to see important offices filled by thoroughly competent men.

Now that the "unco' guid" have set up a howl over the grave of CHARLES DICKENS, we may expect the whole pack of hypocrites to join in the cry. Men like "Rev." Mr. FULTON, of Boston, are quite willing to accuse Mr. DICKENS of any crime for the sake of gaining a little notoriety, and of having their "sermons" reported in the newspapers. There is a musty proverb which probably "Rev." FULTON has never heard of, but which, nevertheless, applies to him with uncommon force—*mortuo leoni et lepores insultant*; there are, besides, several admonitions to be found in the Bible against the practice of men sitting in judgment upon each other. To persons of Mr. FULTON'S stamp, the Bible is a sort of "old almanac," and the chief thing they desire is to see their own miserable names in print. The slander that Mr. DICKENS killed himself by intemperate habits will perhaps find credence, for in this world there is no calumny so base but that some one will readily put faith in it. A good many people beside Mr. FULTON are ever ready to believe the worst they can of their fellow-creatures. But it is to be hoped that the great bulk of the public will understand that Mr. FULTON has borne false witness against a man whose place in literature at least entitles him to ordinary justice at our hands.

Mr. TWEED makes nothing more than a reasonable request when he calls upon the owners or occupants of business premises to be a little careful in their use of Croton water. There is no scarcity at present, but if we go on wasting fifty millions of gallons a day, as we have been doing for some time past, it is quite conceivable that the supply may run short. "It is estimated," writes Mr. TWEED, "that nearly or quite one-half of the water brought into the City is literally wasted, doing no one any good." People allow it to run from the taps for hours together, but along the water-front of the City the waste that goes on is simply shameful. If this is not checked we shall all be placed in a very disagreeable predicament before the Summer is over. Now is the time to adopt rigorous measures—it will be useless to cry out when the reservoirs are empty. The Commissioner of Public Works does not lack determination of character, and we trust he will exercise it now in the interests of the public.

The Irish papers continue to invite the Prince of WALES to buy a residence for himself on the "Emerald Isle." He need not live there a very large part of the year, but if he could manage to sacrifice his pleasures for a few weeks occasionally, there can be no doubt that he would accomplish something like a stroke of statesmanship—a feat which would probably astound no one more than himself. Lately he has developed a faculty for making extemporaneous speeches. The less said about them the better. When a Prince opens his mouth it matters very little what comes out of it, for everybody is pretty sure to think that a miracle has been wrought. The Prince of WALES does his best or worst to keep the enthusiasm of his hearers within reasonable compass, and to convince them that he is a very ordinary mortal. It was related of a certain monarch that "he never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one." The first part of the epigram can never be pronounced in reference to the Prince of WALES, and we hope the latter part will be equally inapplicable.

The following from the *Provinzial Correspondens*, of Berlin, on the subject of the Army of the North German Confederation, may not be without interest at the present juncture. The basis of the military system confirmed by the Federal Constitution is thus summed up: "Universal liability to military service was established. Each recruit was subject to three years' active service, four years in the reserve, and five years in the *Landwehr*. The sum of 225 thalers ($164 gold) was to be paid annually for each man in the army during times of peace." The same journal very significantly adds "Whoever announces that after the 31st December, 1871, (the period when the entire control of the army passes under Federal regulation,) important reductions can be made in the peace strength of the army, without the military power of the Confederation being weakened, is deceiving the people, and doing what in him lies to bring new bitterness and confusion into the relations which were settled and defined by the Federal Constitution."

Mr. GILPIN, a member of the British House of Commons, has been making a determined assault on the custom of holding late sittings. He insisted on the necessity of a rule for adjourning all debates at an hour not later than midnight. He showed that the practice of protracted sittings was on the increase, since against forty-five hours and thirty minutes, which represented in 1869 the time which the House had sat after 12 o'clock, during the months of March, April and May, there must this year be placed the total of sixty-six hours and forty-five minutes. The average hour of adjournment has been about 1 o'clock A. M. A serious strain is thus placed upon the energies of the members. The illness of two Ministers—Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CHILDERS—has been mainly caused by late hours; and Mr. GILPIN contended that the Government is in some degree responsible for the extreme pressure to which members are subjected. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted the justice of the complaint, but thought that it would be impossible to lay down an inflexible rule upon the subject. Mr. GILPIN failed to persuade the House to vote for any alteration in the present system.

The Controller, Lieutenant-Governor, and State Engineer, acting as a Sub-Committee of the Canal Board of this State, have just reported to that body that it has the power to nullify existing contracts for repairs, by directing them to be made by the Canal Commissioners, but that it is inexpedient to exercise that power during the present season of navigation. They also report that the Commissioners have the power to remove patrolmen appointed by the Canal Board, and also exclusive jurisdiction over all expenditures for ordinary repairs. This is a revival under the law of last Winter, of the functions formerly exercised by the Commissioners, and is the first step toward an assertion of their old responsibilities. In another report made at the same time, the above-named officials settle the method of canceling repair contracts, and lay down the rules which are to be observed in the equitable assessment of damages.

The new Court of Appeals, which was organized on Tuesday, begins its work with a year's accumulation of business, and not with a clean calendar, as was intended. The delay in the submission of the new Constitution brought this about, and rendered it necessary for the new Court to make a strong effort, from the very first, to meet the emergency which it found confronting it. Between four and five hundred causes await a hearing, and the first action of the Court was to order a term to begin on the 11th of October, and to continue until the 1st of May next. We doubt if even that exertion will suffice to dispose of the business already in arrear. The present Court is the third experiment which has been made in this State for the purpose of creating a Court of last resort adequate to the requirements of suitors. The old Court for the Correction of Errors, as well as the last Court of Appeals, were almost overwhelmed with accumulations of business, and it begins to look as if their successor would pass through a similar experience.

Prof. Morse and the Telegraph Men—A Statue to be Erected in Central Park.

Over a thousand contributions, amounting to nearly $2,000, have been received by JAMES D. REID, Chairman of the Committee appointed to raise a fund for a proposed testimonial to Prof. MORSE. The subscriptions are mainly from superintendents, operators and messengers in the telegraph service throughout the Union, and range in amount from twenty-five cents to $25. Contributions are now increasing in number, and the necessary fund for the proposed designs of the subscribers will probably be soon secured.

It is now the intention to erect, in honor of the Professor's memory, a fitting and permanent testimonial, in the form of a marble statue, standing by the side of which will be placed the first form of the Morse register, on a suitable support, the whole to be raised upon a single step of plain white marble, and encircled by an open railing to protect it. Five thousand dollars will be necessary for this object, and the work will probably be begun by a New-York sculptor within a few days.

The Commissioners of the Central Park are understood to have given their consent for the erection of the statue upon the Mall and an appropriate site will be selected. This is the first acknowledgment ever proposed by Americans to Mr. MORSE for his great invention. From the sovereigns of Europe, however, he has received numerous honors. By the Sultan of Turkey he has been presented with the Order of Glory; from France, the cross of the Legion of Honor; from Italy, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; from Portugal, the cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Tower and Sword; from Spain, the cross of a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella; from Denmark, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of Dannebroge and Knight Commander; from Austria, Prussia and Wurtemburg, the National Scientific Gold Medal; and from the Special Congress of ten nations in 1858 an honorary gratuity of 400,000 francs. It is proposed to unveil the statue on the 27th of April next, his eightieth birthday.

The Treasury-Note Robbery.

The examination in the case of CHARLES H. MERRIAM, charged with having been implicated in the theft of $1,500 from the United States Treasury, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. GEORGE E. STUART, Cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank, was examined at length, during which it transpired that the accused was a regular depositor at the bank, and that the $1,500 alleged to have been stolen was deposited by him. JULIUS GOLAY, ARABELLA TRACY and S. G. ROOT, attachés of the Treasury Department, were called as witnesses, together with W. W. APPLEGATE, a secret service officer. The case was subsequently adjourned.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

Two Great Republican Speeches—Phillippic of Senor P. Margal Against the Government—Senor Castelar on the Abolition of Slavery—Instructions of the Republican Committee to the Party—Growth of Republicanism—Gloomy Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, June 24, 1870.

Notwithstanding the tropical heat which prevails in Madrid, more than 150 Deputies appeared in the Chamber to listen to the speeches of Señors MARGAL and CASTELAR. M. P. MARGAL undertook to defend his proposition of censure against the policy of the Government for the contempt of individual rights permitted by the Constitution. He reviewed successively the new dispositions of the penal code ,which are in manifest contradiction with public liberties. In speaking of the commanders of the military divisions of the provinces of Spain, he qualified them as stupid and barbarous automata, who have brutally discharged numerous municipal functionaries merely suspected of being favorable to republican ideas. Attacking the financial question, which in Spain is the cancer which devours its vital sources, the Republican orator, with his energetic eloquence, declared boldly that in the new loans negotiated by Minister FIGUEROLA there had been acts of administrative immorality.

"You are marching with rapid strides toward the ruin of the country," exclaimed the orator. "Every year you have a deficit greater than that you so often opposed under the fallen monarchy. You have sold the Treasury bonds without exacting the slightest security from the Bank of Paris. In the exclusive sale of the products of the mines of Rio Fento to the house of ROTHSCHILDS you have allotted four per cent. commission and two per cent. on the net product for the sale of mercury."

Gen. PRIM, extremely vexed by these accusations of M. P. MARGAL rose to deny that the Generals commanding in the Provinces had committed any arbitrary acts. And the Minister of the Interior, Señor RIVERO, rose to declare that it was not possible for him to secure public tranquillity without putting a check to the extravagances of the Press and without submitting public rights and liberties to certain regulations which would prevent abuses

SENOR CASTELAR'S SPEECH.

Señor CASTELAR delivered his promised discourse in favor of the abolition of slavery from the 1st of January, 1871. As usual, the first orator of the Chamber expressed himself with the nerve and energy which distinguish him. His speech was filled with sublime thoughts, and carried with it the eloquence of indisputable logic. He first depicted in all its horrors, slavery as it exists. At every sentence the entire Chamber broke out in applause. He was listened to attentively and earnestly for two hours. Señor CASTELAR has studied the question of slavery in all its phases. He maintains that slavery is an attack upon the rights of humanity. A man cannot, must not, be the property of another man. The Commission and the Government wish to have a gradual abolition. He said:

"This system is full of dangers, for it will provoke insurrections. We ought to imitate the French Convention which abolished slavery, re-established by NAPOLEON I., and again abolished by the Revolution of 1848. Modern slavery is due to the slave trade. There is not in the whole world a blacker criminal than the slave dealer. The shark which follows his ship, with its odors of human flesh, has more heart, more conscience than he has. He makes of his ship a horrible floating dungeon, crowded with men. If cruisers pursue him he throws half his cargo overboard. In the Spring of 1866, a slave captain, in order to escape, abandoned on a desert island eighty negroes, all of whom died of starvation. Are you quite sure that no one of these was not driven to devouring the flesh of one of his fellow-beings? No society is possible in which women are sold like mares. The fate of a slave depends upon the merest caprice, from the cast of a die. Children are separated from their mothers. The slave is born with the mark of the iron upon him; he is cared for as a beast of burden, and he works under the whip. He is perhaps only happy when he is asleep, dreaming that he is free. And for these reasons we hear of four hundred suicides of slaves in one year in Havana. Let us imitate England, who spent millions to purchase the freedom of its slaves. On no occasion can humanity be more grateful to us for the sacrifice. Look at what has taken place in the United States. America was created to be the terrestrial paradise of the regenerated freeman, and yet slavery existed there. The evil had become so great that at profaned the breast of the great Republic. But JEFFERSON traced the line upon which the black wave of slavery would break. The partisans of slavery became so powerful that they attempted to cross this line, when the navigator of the Ohio and Mississippi, the rail-splitter of the West, mounted the Capitol at Washington to burst the chains of three millions of slaves. And, that nothing might be wanting to his halo of glory, he died like SOCRATES, like CHRIST, like all Redeemers—at the foot of his great work, upon which humanity will always shed tears of rejoicing and God bestow His benedictions."

A triple round of applause here prevented Señor CASTELAR from continuing. After ten minutes' intermission Señor CASTELAR examined the abolition of slavery in the Republics of Central and Southern America, all of which resorted to the immediate and not the gradual system of abontion. The orator labors to prove that modern slavery is far more odious than that which existed under the Romans:

"There are priests in this Chamber, and I say to them: God, who abased himself to take the human form for our redemption; the hands which carved a world from chaos, and which were pierced with nails; the lips which gave the breath of life were frozen in death; he who condensed the waters suffered with thirst; he who lighted up the sun was cold; his agony could not move the heart of tyrants; sublime work—this death for man. But this admirable work is useless for men who vegetate on the earth in a state of slavery. Slaves, rise and live in the name of CHRIST, and you, their masters, stand back or tremble before the justice of Heaven. Break the chains of these slaves, gentlemen. The nineteenth century will be the noblest of all if it sees the redemption of its slaves."

The orator received the congratulations of the entire Chamber, and the session was suspended for twenty minutes.

REPLY OF THE MINISTER.

The Minister of the Colonies replied to Señor CASTELAR by declaring that the Government and the Commission persist in their resolution to abolish slavery gradually. The Chamber, by a vote of 78 to 48, rejected Señor CASTELAR'S amendment. After the speech of Señor CASTELAR there is no fear that slavery in the Antilles will last much longer. For the Spanish Government it is a question of finance. In principle, slavery is at its last period.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

In view of the probability of new elections for the municipalities and General Councils, the Republican Committee has addressed to its partisans throughout Spain the following instructions:

1. To suppress the slightest appearance of discord on the subject of the elections.

2. To organize as quickly as possible the forces of the Republican Party, so that in each municipality there may be a committee whose duty it is to watch over the liberty and the sincerity of the voting.

3. To appoint the most active and influential members of Republican Committees to overlook the elections. All faithful and sincere Republicans are requested to aid these Committees.

4. Each Committee of the Provinces to communicate to its neighboring Committees this present circular, and to give an account to the Directory at Madrid of the execution of its various clauses.

Then follows the signatures of the members of the Republican Directory at Madrid. There remain but two provincial journals which refuse to receive their orders from the Directory. This shows that the slight schism heretofore alluded to is on the point of disappearing entirely, to the general satisfaction of those interested in the true welfare of the nation.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE GAINING.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the approval of the amendment of M. ROJO ARIOS to the law relative to the election of a monarch, has rendered that election impossible by the present Cortes. The hopes of the Republicans of their final triumph are all the better founded, from the fact that every new effort of Gen. PRIM to provide the throne with an occupant is followed by renewed disappointments. It is not worth while to take into consideration the intrigues of the Carlists, of the Alphonsists, or the supporters of the Duke DE LA VICTOIRE, or of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. They have not the slighter chance of success, for it is impossible that either one of their candidates obtain an absolute majority of 378 Deputies. The result of this state of things is that we have a republic, in fact if not in name, for a few months longer.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE TUILERIES.

The speech of Gen. PRIM in the Cortes in the session of the 11th of June, has greatly annoyed and vexed the Alphonsists who hoped everything from the influence of the Tuileries. But the country has more than once expressed its opinion against a restoration of the deposed family, and the partisans of the revolution will resist to the death any attempt to unfold the Bourbon flag. It is well known in Madrid that the policy of the Cabinet of the Tuileries consists in preventing the election of all the candidates proposed, to throw discredit upon the revolution, and to render it abortive in order at the right moment Prince ALPHONSE may be put forward. It would suffice for France to propose its candidate officially, to cause all Spain to rise up as a single man to repulse, by armed force, a restoration which would be for Spain the commencement of a series of misfortunes similar to those brought upon France by the return of Louis XVIII. to the throne of his ancestors.

GLOOMY CONDITION OF THINGS.

The political, financial and social condition of Spain grows worse and worse. No one perceives in the horizon the faintest gleam of a brighter dawn. The crops, already diminished one-half by the drouth, are in danger of being lost altogether if we have no rain. The Treasury is weighed down with debt, and it is impossible to collect the taxes. In the four provinces of Castile the Minister has been forced to grant a delay to the tax-payers.

ENGLAND.

Political and Social Affairs—The Bishops in the Lords—The Education Bill—Chunder Sen to Visit America—Some of his Peculiarities—The Emigration Question—Criticisms of Dickens—The Queen's Out-Door Breakfast—Personal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 25, 1870.

More than two hundred Liberals in the House of Commons have voted in favor of excluding future Bishops from the House of Lords. They voted on Liberal grounds, and claimed Mr. BRIGHT as their leader, with defiant cheers. Mr. GLADSTONE, who has done so much for disestablishment in Ireland, defended the Bishops, and with the Conservative vote, saved the Bishops their seats for the time, and so prevented the first step toward Anglican disestablishment. But what is to come of a Minister who divides his own party right through its center, and saves his half of it by the aid of the Opposition? This is what Mr. GLADSTONE is now doing on two great question—the Church and Education—the religious question in its two aspects. If Mr. BRIGHT should recover his health, as now seems likely, he might take the lead of the Liberal Party. At first he would be in a minority, but after a short struggle he might expect to carry his extremest measures, and not only turn the Bishops out of the House of Lords, but abolish the House and the Lords altogether. So much depends upon one man, for there is no other leader who can hope to oppose or supplant Mr. GLADSTONE. He is the only man who can hold the right and left wings of his own party. Were he struck down I see no man to take his place; none but Mr. BRIGHT, and he is for the time disabled. For the other Liberal Ministers, though well enough, several of them, as subordinates, do not show the qualities of leadership. Some are weak, some crotchety, some unpopular. Mr. GLADSTONE alone seems to have the power to control his party and keep it together, and even he is obliged to call upon the Tories for help.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

It is very doubtful if the Education bill, as it now stands, could pass by Liberal votes, even under the most strenuous persuasions of the Prime Minister. We are assured that there is no religious difficulty in the schools; teachers have never found it; parents have never felt it; but the politicians have discovered it. They have said to the dissenters, if this bill is carried you will have to pay rates and taxes to support the parsons and the Pope. The education of England will be in the hands of parsons and squires; that of Ireland in the hands of nuns and priests. That is, it will still remain as it has been. For four-fifths of all the schools in England are now under the control of the Church clergy, and the education of four-fifths of Ireland is equally under the control of priests and nuns. They say, we have done all this work; why should it now be wrested from our hands? But for us where would have been your education? There is a curious incompatibility in the public demands on this subject. There must be religious education, it is said, but it must not be dogmatic, and above all it must not be sectarian. The teacher must be a believer, but he must believe nothing in particular. The Bible must be read, as that teaches nothing which is held by any sect, but there must be no comment or explanation, for fear some child might understand it differently from its parents. The only amendment which prevented the Education bill going into Committee was last night overwhelmingly defeated; but there is a sting, if not a terror, in Mr. GLADSTONE'S victory, for sixty of the most radical, thorough-going Liberals in the House voted against him, and all the Conservatives voted with him. From a party point of view it is hard to say which is worst. These sixty cheered lustily when they heard the vote declared, and they may yet force a further concession or defeat the bill—that is, postpone it to another session.

CHUNDER SEN.

CHUNDER SEN, whose photograph now shines darkly out of the shop windows, beside that of the Archbishop of Syra, (and you will hardly find two more self-satisfied faces anywhere, though the latter denies burying a brigand,) finds the same difficulty in India. Every missionary, he says, brings his own particular Christianity, which he recommends as the premium article, all the others being either counterfeit or adulterated. England, he told the Birmingham Dissenting ministers who met at the Town Hall to welcome him, seemed to him like a great market, where every man sat in his own hut retailing his own religion and crying it up as the premium article. He wanted none of it, and was quite satisfied with simple Deism, and more than satisfied with himself as its representative. What a reception and lionizing TOM PAINE might have had in England, at the May meetings and elsewhere, had he only been born a Hindoo! By the way, have you ever had any May meetings in New-York? The *Saturday Review* is doubtful about that eminently British institution having been adopted in America; but thinks it must be soon, because it has been quite worn out here—the Exeter Hall gatherings of late years having been much thinner than formerly. CHUNDER SEN, when he has been lionized enough in England, and made enough of his mellifluous two-hours' orations, may probably go to America; and there I hope the ladies and gentlemen who celebrate with an annual supper and ball the birthday of THOMAS PAINE, will give him a fitting reception. He is their proper guest, and has no sympathy with the Evangelical Alliance, and no right to be roaring and lashing his tail about with the Earl of SHAFTSBURY and the other lions who are to visit you in September—all lions evangelical of the purest breed. It must be admitted, however, that CHUNDER SEN put some very home truths to the Birmingham Dissenters. He told them that all British institutions had not been a blessing to India. The liquor traffic there was making a nation of drunkards, and it was no case of supply and demand, for until the supply was brought, there was no demand whatever. The supply created the demand. They owed this curse to England, and missionaries, in his view, were but a sorry compensation. He found that he could live very well without the British institutions of beef and beer, for the Ex-Brahmin is a vegetarian and a teetotaler, and if there are any such in America, they can give him a fraternal welcome.

EMIGRATION.

Another effort has been made to induce the Government to adopt some system of large-scale, orderly emigration. Mr. TORRENS declared that the population of England was increasing at the rate of one thousand a day; that there was no corresponding increase of productive industry: but there was a great increase of pauperism. The area of land is a limited quantity, and there is not much waste land remaining which can be profitably cultivated. There is a limit to the supply of food at home, which may be diminished by bad seasons. The supply of food from abroad, and the trade by which alone it can be procured, are also precarious; but the increase of population goes on with accumulative energy. The thirty millions on these small islands will soon be fifty millions, for the present, persistent rate of increase, is in spite of voluntary emigration; and though the inducement to emigrate may increase, the power will lessen, and it cannot keep up with the necessity. If, therefore, the Government of the country—its organized wisdom and power, does not see in time to the removal of a portion of the population to places where it can get food, and supply food to those who remain behind, there must be great calamities. It is useless to talk about socialism. The Poor law itself, which has existed since ELIZABETH, is socialism, for it recognizes the right of every human being to the necessaries of life. Government emigration would be no more socialistic than the existing fact that more than a million of the English people are now living upon the rates. The answer to all this by Mr. GOSCHEN, President of the Poor Law Board, was that the country is increasing in prosperity, that in some districts the supply of labor is less than the demand, and that the only successful emigration was the spontaneous and voluntary. These things regulate themselves—it will not do for Government to interfere. But there will come a time in England when Government must interfere, as it did in the cotton famine—as it would have to in any other famine—as it is now interfering with special legislation for Ireland. But the crowd of business before Parliament favors the policy of *laissez-faire*. Meantime, private associations gather subscriptions, and send large numbers of emigrants to Canada, whence, I presume, three-fourths will find their way, sooner or later, into the Western States—and this strange proclivity of Englishmen as well as Irishmen to find refuge under the Stripes and Stars is also an excuse for governmental non-interference. Why spend British gold to increase the population, power and wealth of America? Why trouble ourselves to provide workmen or customers of American manufacturers?

CRITICISMS OF DICKENS.

The notices of Mr. DICKENS' death were at first filled with indiscriminating and extravagant eulogy, but the critical phase has now commenced. The *Illustrated News*, though placing him as a humorist above all foreigners, and above all but SHAKESPEARE in English literature, says he was inferior to many others in constructive power, and in the portrayal of noble characters. There is not one ideal hero or heroine in all his works—no model man, no model woman. He never reached even the sphere of high comedy in the representation of refined society and manners. If he introduced Belgravia and Tyburnia into his stories, he peopled them with swindlers or snobs. He was less just to the aristocracy even than THACKERAY. His literary models, the writer says, were FIELDING and WASHINGTON IRVING. All this you may expect to be very fully dealt with in the July monthlies, whose writers will have had time to consider their opinions. Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL contradict the rumor that WILKIE COLLINS was to finish *Edwin Drood*. No one will be intrusted with such a work. The three finished numbers will appear as they are; and though this is not promised, I have no doubt that there will be some sketch of plot or hint of the working out of the mystery in an appendix. Most popular novelists now write with a view to stage representation. It was reported that Mr. BOUCICAULT was to dramatize *Edwin Drood*. If so, he knows the plot; and he may be ready, on the publication of the written fragment, to bring out the whole story in its dramatic form. There is a report that Mr. JOHN FORSTER has in his possession a good deal of matter in the form of autobiography. The extract from Mr. DICHENS' will, declaring his faith as a Christian, will, it is hoped, relieve the minds of Mr. BEECHER and his deacon on that point, and they will see that his scorn of the Stigginses did not prevent him from being a Christian, though it may have somewhat interfered with his regular attendance at prayer-meetings.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

The Committee of Convocation for the revision of the English translation of the Bible, has held its first meeting and gone to work with a will. The English Bible, which is to be read in the schools, with or without comment, is to be made grammatical, purged of interpolations, and made a fair if not literal version of the most perfect manuscripts of the originals. It is now confessedly too far from this to be honestly placed in the hands of children. This confession once made by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, the work of revision, I must say, in spite of Earl SHAFTSBURY and Mr. HENLEY, ought not to be one moment delayed. If we have not an honest translation of the most important book in the world, it is high time we had one.

COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.

Commemoration Week at Oxford has been as splendid and tumultuous as usual. The Marquis of SALISBURY donned his robes as Lord Chancellor of the University, in which he has succeeded the late Earl DERBY, and a long list of new Doctors of Civil Law, the Speaker of the House of Commons among them, walked in in their scarlet gowns, amid the cheers of the riotous undergraduates. The Alumni and the ladies gathered in great force; SESSI went down to sing for them; and of balls and dinners and *conversazioni* there was no end—but the end of the week, when all went home again, or off to the mountains, or the sea.

THE QUEEN'S OUT-DOOR BREAKFAST.

Yesterday the Queen's grand out-door breakfast at Windsor Castle was almost completely spoiled by the welcome rain. Her Majesty had not only invited several hundred guests, but had engaged special trains and carriages to bring them to Windsor and send them home again, carriage free. Everything had been arranged for a right royal breakfast at 5 P. M., which, considering that the House of Commons now sits until 4 o'clock in the morning, and people return from balls in the full sunshine, would be about the proper hour; but the much-needed rain came pouring down and kept back fully two-thirds of the guests. Those who ventured found a waterproof tent and made the best of it. At night the clouds cleared off, and they had a pleasant journey home. MONADNOCK.

The Visiting New-Orleans Firemen.

The members of Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 and Mechanics Fire Engine Company No. 6, belonging to the New-Orleans Department, are expected to arrive in this City early this morning, having been announced to leave Philadelphia at 12 M. last night. They will make the Metropolitan Hotel their head-quarters, and will remain here about a week, during which time they will be entertained in a variety of ways. The following is a list of the visiting firemen:

Mechanics, No. 6.—Officers—Robert E. Diamond, foreman; Wm. Johnson, first assistant; Thomas Lynch, second assistant; P. C. Gaffney, steward. Runners—Jas. Bulger, F. H. Wears, C. Hogan, J. Miller, T. Baldwin, P. Gallagher, J. Leonard, Wm. Plunket, J. Bannon, M. Fogarty, J. Dwyer, E. L. McKeone, Tom Davareux, G. Hamilton, James Comfort, John Farnan, D. Shay, J. Finnegan, Wm. Bevans, M. Leonard, F. Young, T. Selby, J. Foggarty, V. Clann, T. McCormack, C. McMahon, J. Barry. Guests—John Grayer, foreman Phœnix, No. 8; A. Grauah, second assistant Mississippi, No. 3; P. Lahey, Philadelphia, No. 14; H. Fuchs; James Murray, foreman Perseverance, No. 13; William H. Kilpatrick; John T. Condon, first assistant engineer; Daniel Hurley.

Hope, No. 2.—Officers—William Swann, foreman; William King, first assistant; G. Angel, second assistant. Runners—Charles Young, P. Dwan, P. Connelly, M. Cunningham, G. Schneider, G. Maas, D. Bozonde, A. Lynch, L. Button, T. White, M. Donnelly, Henry Larsen, Charles Holm, J. B. Eaget, V. Baja, M. Kennedy, J. Delaney, W. Simpson, W. King, P. Massett, W. Welsh, G. Angel, William Swan. Guests—M. O. Tracy, Louis Schair, M. Lynch, J. J. Healey, J. Huth, R. Brewster, foreman of No. 6; C. Volz, foreman of Orleans, No. 21; M. Carroll, Louis Seither, T. Tague, P. Hays, N. A. Llamblas, James Gilnart, James Dillon, Marmon Dussor.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth District and the Collectorship.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Union Republican Association, was held at the corner of Twenty-second and Third-avenue, last evening. Mr. WM. ATKINSON presided. After the transaction of routine business, resolutions were offered indorsing the nomination of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, as Collector, but the resolutions were defeated by the decisive vote of 35 nays to 5 yeas.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill for the relief of the United States and Brazil Steam Navigation Company. Passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. MCCREERY asked unanimous consent to take up the bill for the relief of seventy-five Kentuckians from their political disabilities. Mr. DRAKE objected, because the bill contained the names of persons who had persisted in holding office in defiance of the Fourteenth Amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the incorporation of certain colored people of Memphis, under the name of the American Lincoln Association.

The bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Immigration Company, and to confirm certain proceedings in the Territory of Colorado, was taken up on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE.

Mr. ABBOTT, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with an amendment, the bill incorporating the contemplated Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, under the name of the Western North Carolina Extension Railway Company.

The bill authorizes the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and the Spartanburg Union Railroad Companies to consolidate for the purpose of constructing and completing continuous railway communication, via Ashville, N. C., and Ducktown, Tenn., to Cleveland, Tenn., or Dalton, Ga., connecting the ports of Newbern, Wilmington and Charleston with San Diego, Cal., by way of the contemplated Southern Trans-Continental Railway.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON moved to set apart Thursday evening's session for the consideration of the conference report on the Army bill. He could not agree that railroads and land companies should further monopolize the time of the Senate. After discussion the motion was agreed to.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Vice-President announced as the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the Funding bill, Messrs. SHERMAN, SUMNER and DAVIS.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

At 12¼ the Senate took up the House River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, stated that many meritorious amendments had been suggested, but the Committee had reported back the House bill without any amendment. He hoped the Senate would stand by the Committee.

Mr. SAWYER moved to amend by appropriating $75,000 for the removal of obstructions in the Cooper river near Charleston, S. C. He said that while $900,000 was appropriated for harbor and river improvements in the North, and $2,000,000 in the West, the South had scarcely a pittance. The amendment was agreed to: yeas 27, nays 19, all the Southern Senators except the two from Virginia voting aye.

Mr. ABBOTT moved an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the channel at the mouth of the Cape Fear River of North Carolina. He said the channel was now so shallow as to seriously annoy the merchants of Wilmington, and proceeded to show the impartial and unjust distribution of appropriations contemplated by the bill, only $65,000 being allowed for the whole line of sea-coast, from Wilmington to the Mexican line, and not a dollar for the great ports of Norfolk and Baltimore.

Mr. CHANDLER said that the obstructions were placed in the Southern harbors during the war, and that appropriations for their removal could not be made until new surveys of those harbors were made. Those surveys were provided for in the bill. In the discussion which followed several Senators opposed the amendment as loading down the bill and foreshadowing its ultimate defeat.

Mr. ABBOTT'S amendment was then adopted—yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered an amendment appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the James River, in Virginia, and the removal of bars and obstructions from Richmond to and including Harrison's Bar.

Mr. CHANDLER suggested to Mr. JOHNSTON not to consume time in advocating his amendment, as he (Mr. CHANDLER) would not now oppose any amendment which might be presented.

Mr. JOHNSTON'S amendment was then rejected—18 to 25.

Mr. VICKERS moved appropriations of $42,900 for widening and deepening the ship channel of the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay, leading toward the harbor of Baltimore, and of $12,000 to deepen the Susquehanna River at its mouth, these amounts being in accordance with engineer estimates. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved an appropriation of $100,000, for a breakwater and harbor improvement at Wilmington, California. Lost—yeas 19, nays 21.

A number of amendments were then adopted, among which were the following:

By Mr. KELLOGG—Appropriating $17,500 for the improvement of the Bayou Teche, Louisiana.

By Mr. HAMLIN—For the appointment by the Secretary of War of three engineers to examine the bridges now erected, or in process of erection, across the Ohio River, and report at the next session whether such bridges do or will interfere with the free navigation of said river; also, as to the extent of the span required to prevent obstruction to navigation.

By Mr. HAMLIN—Appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of Long Bridge, between Washington and Virginia.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. LEWIS renewed the amendment for the improvement of James River, Virginia, and removal of the bars and obstructions from Richmond to, and including Harrison's Bar below the mouth of the James and Appomatox Rivers, reducing the appropriation to $50,000. Agreed to.

Amendments were adopted providing for examinations and surveys at Narraganset, Rhode Island, and Charleston harbor. The bill then passed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, made a report which was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, reported that the Committee had adopted the bill as passed by the Senate, except that the amount of new currency was fixed at fifty-four millions instead of forty-five millions.

In reply to inquiries by Messrs. CONKLING and TRUMBULL, Mr. WILLIAMS stated that the Controller of the Currency was to provide immediately for the distribution of this increased circulation of $54,000,000, giving the Western States what they were entitled to under the existing law, and that as soon as the census returns for 1870 were in, a redistribution was to be made.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it most extraordinary to provide for the establishment of banks for taking up the additional $54,000,000 within the next three months, and then to require a redistribution a few months later.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that under the existing law it would take ninety days to organize a bank, and, therefore, the census returns would be ascertained before any bank could be established.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there would then be no distribution under the existing law.

The report submitted by the Committee was then adopted.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and at 4½ o'clock took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON—Requiring inspection and measurement, by an officer to be appointed for the purpose, of fuel purchased for the Government Departments and military and naval establishments in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY—Incorporating the United States Freehold and Immigration Company, and to confirm certain legislation in the Territories of Colorado and New-Mexico.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a joint resolution was passed requiring the Mayor of Washington to have the grades of streets in the vicinity of the Capitol to be so modified as to furnish an easy approach to the Capitol.

ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

The Senate then took up the Oriental Steamship Company's bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steam-ships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of the mails of the United States to European ports and ports of India and China by way of the Suez Canal, and for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States of the Union, and reducing the rates of ocean postage.

An amendment was reported by Mr. MCDONALD, from the Committee on Post-offices, giving eighty acres of land for every ton of steam-ship built by the Company, the ships to be constructed of American material, and six hundred and forty acres of land every year for each naval apprentice educated and maintained by said company; the land to be located in the Southern States, and the scrip to be issued on the completion of each vessel, and on the deposit of bonds of the Southern States, in accordance with the terms of the bill, one hundred thousand acres of land to be issued for each hundred thousand dollars of bonds. The amendment was discussed, severely criticised and finally withdrawn.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INTEREST CLAIM.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill for refunding to the State of Massachusetts the interest due on the advances to the United States during the war of 1812-15.

Mr. BAYARD said he had always believed that any claim on the part of Massachusetts for services in the war of 1812 should be presented to the British Government instead of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said that, after fifty-five years, a claim, which was for compound interest, was to be saddled upon the Treasury of the United States through the force of mere persistency.

Mr. DAVIS said the claim was for simple interest, and he was satisfied of its justice after a full examination of it.

Mr. SAULSBURY avowed his determination not to be governed by party prejudice, and his readiness to vote for a measure he conceived to be just.

After remarks by Messrs. SUMNER and HAMLIN, the bill passed.

At 10:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. BUCK introduced a bill granting lands to the New-Orleans and Salem Railroad and Emigrant Association. Referred.

Mr. FERRY, from the Post office Committee, reported the Post Route bill. Passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting lands for railroad purposes in Iowa. Referred.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill which was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates $1,725,488, including $1,000,000 for the expenses of taking the census.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. MCCRARY, to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution paying $2,000 to GEO. TUCKER for expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. BOOKER, of Virginia, was voted on and rejected; yeas 79, nays 45; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, Friday next was assigned to the business of the Judiciary Committee.

THE INDIANA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Indiana contested election case of REID against JULIAN, that Mr. JULIAN, the sitting member, was duly elected and entitled to retain his seat, and that Mr. REID, the contestant, should be paid the expenses incurred by him. Mr. RANDALL presented a minority report taking opposite views. Mr. CESSNA gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill repealing the act of June 12, 1866, which confirmed the grant of certain lands to JOSE DOMINGUES in California. He made a brief statement of the facts in the case, showing the claim to be a gross fraud, and declaring it the most monstrous conspiracy against justice and decency and the rights of settlers on public lands that he had ever known of. The bill was passed without opposition. Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill defining swamp and overflowed lands.

Mr. SARGENT offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not be construed as repealing any of the provisions of the Act of July 23, 1866, to quiet land titles in California, or as abrogating any of the rights confirmed thereby.

Mr. JULIAN explained the necessity of the bill, and informed the House that the practice under the Swamp Land act has been to have the lands surveyed after a freshet, and in this way millions and millions of acres had gone into the clutches of the State authorities, and been dealt out to speculators in great lots, without adherence to any rule or definition that would protect the rights of the United States. The States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana had thus got 28,000,000 acres of land, most of it dry land. California was in the same predicament. There were yet several million acres remaining, not confirmed as swamp titles, and the title to which still remained in the United States, and it was the object of the bill to save this land. We characterized the way in which the Swamp Land act had been carried out as a huge, frightful conspiracy against civilization and the rights of the people.

Mr. JOHNSON described the bill itself as a monstrous attempt at robbery. The bill was further opposed by Messrs. CONGER, ROGERS and ALLISON.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay it on the table. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, so as not to occupy the whole morning hour with this bill, the bill was postponed till the third Wednesday in December next.

Mr. WINANS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to cede to the State of Ohio, the unsold lands in the Virginia military district in Ohio. After explanation, the bill was passed.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the same Committee, reported a bill confirming title in St. Clair County, Ill., to certain United States lands therein. Passed.

Mr WINANS also reported a bill relinquishing to the corporation of Tremont, Ohio, a certain parcel of ground in Fremont County. Passed. Also a bill authorizing the issuing to STEPHEN MARSTON, of Hartford, Conn., of a patent for certain land in Michigan. Passed.

Mr. FITCH, from the same Committee, reported a bill to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district, and to establish the office of Surveyor-General therein. Passed.

Mr. SMITH, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported a bill to vacate the Fort Dakota Military Reservation in the Territory of Dakota. Passed.

Mr. MCCORMICK, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of certain purchasers of lands from the legal representatives of BARTHOLOMEW COUBIN, deceased. Passed.

DULUTH.

The Senate bill to create a port of delivery at Duluth, Minn., was reported back by Mr. FENKELNBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, amended by attaching Duluth to the Collection District of Lake Superior, instead of New-Orleans, and passed.

THE CAST IRON PLOW.

On motion of Mr. MYERS, the bill to pay $25,000 to the two daughters of JETHRO WOODS, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, was, by a suspension of the rules, passed—yeas 106, nays 54, two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution directing the legislative voting apparatus, invented by W. M. SPRINGER, to be placed in the hall of the House during the recess, at a cost not exceeding $20,000.

Mr. COX remarked that one objection to the adoption of this machine was that it would deprive the minority of the parliamentary advantage it now has in the way of dilatory motions; but still he did not attach much importance to that objection, and he favored the provision. He thought that if the House had any sense of dignity or desire to save time or labor in the damnable iteration of calling the yeas and nays, the experiment should be tried. He would, therefore, cheerfully give it his vote. He had seen it used in the Italian Parliament and the French Chambers.

Mr. DICKEY moved to lay the resolution on the table, adding that the thing was a humbug. The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 88, nays 80.

COMPENSATION FOR VESSELS SEIZED.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill to carry into effect the decree of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, of March 2, 1868, in the case of the English schooner *Sybil* and her cargo, illegally seized by a cruiser of the United States. The decree to be paid with interest. Passed. Also, a similar bill in the case of the British schooner *Flying Scud* and her cargo, under a decree of the United States District Court in Louisiana. Passed. Also, a similar bill in the case of the British brig *Dashing Wave* and her cargo, under a decree of the United States District Court of Louisiana. Passed. Also, a like bill in the cases of the British vessels *Volante* and *Science*, and their cargoes. Passed. Also, a like bill in the case of the British steamer *Labuan*. Passed. During the pendency of the bills

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, expressed his unwillingness to vote for them, while within the last week six American fishing vessels had been captured by British war vessels and carried into Canadian ports.

Mr. CALKIN also declared himself to be opposed to the payment of these claims until indemnity is given by the British Government for the damages done by the *Alabama*.

Mr. DAWES stated that the rule which governed the Committee in these cases was that the American Government should do right itself and thus be stronger in its demands on other Governments to do right. He should be sorry to follow the example of the British Government so well censured by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. DAWES whether he did not seriously think it proper to let these claims be deferred and to come in as a credit to the large claims of the United States Government against the British Government?

Mr. DAWES replied that he not only did not think well of such a proposition, but he thought that in the face of negotiations put by the United States Government on the high ground of justice, it would be suicide and the height of folly for the United States Government to say: "We will do the same to you that you have done to us." He should be ashamed, were he a negotiator, to be backed up by retaliation of that kind. It would be unworthy of a great nation to undertake to enforce its claim on another Government by any such small method of retaliation. He also stated that the aggregate amount appropriated in these bills was $685,892, with interest.

Mr. DAWES also reported to the House a bill of a similar kind, in the case of the schooner *L. S. Davis* and her cargo. Passed.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the public debt, since the organization of the Government. Adopted.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to moneys paid into United States Courts. Recommitted. Also, a bill authorizing G. W. DICK, of Butler County, Ohio, to import from Scotland, free of duty, a common road steam locomotive for experimental purposes. Passed. Also, a bill to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the pay of Inspectors of Customs. Passed.

Mr. HOOPER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to construe the act of March 31, 1868, chapter 41, so as not to prohibit the drawback provided for by section 6 of the act of July 13, 1866, chapter 184, of as many cents per pound of cotton cloth, yar

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the attendance was light, but the monotony of the week, for the first time, was broken in upon by two sales, as follows: V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co. disposed of a lot 24.6 by 100.2 on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, near Avenue A, for $2,875, and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold a bulkhead on the North River, between Piers Nos. 3 and 4, for $1,575. These were all the transactions of the day.

Today A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, on the ground, at 2 P. M., at Cresskill, N. J., sell a fine old stone mansion and fifty well-located villa plots. The lots are located on the Northern Railway, and easy of access to the City. Full mention has already been made of this sale, and the particulars will be found in the advertising column. A special train for the auction will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 1 P. M., for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street. It is hoped that those interested in New-Jersey property will avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase, as the lots offered are desirable.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY report the sale at auction of 200 lots at Talfourd Lawn, L. I., at prices varying from $150 to $450 each. Below will be found the details of yesterday's transactions.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.

1 lot s. s. 86th-st., 24-6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.6x 100.2 ..... $2,875

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 bulkhead between Piers Nos. 3 and 4, North River $1,575

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x63, h. and l. $25,000
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x100 7,000
17th-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.6x92, h. and l. 17,000
41st-st., s. s., 141.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x98.9, h. and l. 12,000
61st-st., s. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5 24,000
76th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th-av., 175x102.2 38,500
116th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100 12,000
1st-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x80 27,500
1st-av. and 58th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x70.5 24,000
3d-av., w. s., 151.7 ft. n. of 36th-st., 22.10x80 500
4th-av. and 40th-st., s. e. corner, 74x50 85,000
111th-av. and 48th-st., s. w. cor., 200x100, ha. and la. 7,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 363.8 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 16.4x 100 ..... $8,000
Broadway and Stewart-st., northerly corner, 50x 103.1 1,400
Canton-st., w. s., 102 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 98.8 2,000
Chauncey-st., n. s., 328.2 ft. e. of Herkimer-av., 40x100, deed 1869 500
Cook-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100, h. and l. 2,900
Douglass-st., s. s., 189.9 ft. w. of 4th-av. Bond-st., 56.3x1.0, ha. and la. } Sheriff deed.. 75
Douglass-st., s. s., 281.3 ft. w. of Bond-st., 37.6x100, ha. and la. }
Frost-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 50x100.. 700
Grove-st., n. w. s., 190 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 140 x200 7,000
Haisey-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x 100 8,000
Herkimer-st. and Van Sinderen-av., s. e. corner, 25x98 700
Humrod-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 200x83.3 2,000
Hunrod-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 27x33.3x200.3x106.6x20.1, deed 1865 2,000
Macon-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x 100 1,000
Madison-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100 640
Madison-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 320
McDonald-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100, h. and l. 7,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Stanton or Dudfield-st., 20x80 6,300
Quincey-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100.. 7,300
Sackett-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 21x90 11,500
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x 87 500
South 3d-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of 10th-st., 20x80, h. and l. 5,600
154th-st., s. s., 274 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x113, h. and l. 2,650
81st-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.... 1,300
37th-st., s. w. s., 225.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.... 250
Central-av., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Madison-st., 100x100 1,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 235 ft. s. (exclusive of width of intervening lane) of Flushing and Newtown pike, 100x222 4,000
Flushing-av., n. s., 115.9 ft. e. of Whipple-st., 25x 85, (error in deed.) 1,222
Lee-av., e. s., 67 ft. n. of Hooper-st., 22x80 2,800
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 282 ft. e. of Olive-st., 25x100 1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Palisade-av., C. Ohlandt's lot, 50x100 ..... $6,600
Railroad-st., s. e. s., 449 ft. from St. Paul's-av., 25x100 1,800
St. Paul's-av., 50 ft. w. of 5th-st., 50x100 .....
Waverly-st., s. s., sold to Jno. Hays, 25x100 28,000

Greenville.

Morris Canal and Newark Bay, C. W. Williamson, 12 2-100 acres $38,000
Woodlawn-st. and Greenville-av., s. e. corner, 55.7x88x49x113 3,500

North Bergen.

Bellevue-st. and Avenue A, s. w. corner, 25x100. $375

Hoboken.

Harrison-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 25x100.. $700
Lots Nos. 9, 10, 25 and 26, block No. 10, Coster estate 5,500

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Commerce-st., n. s., adjoining V. Tuttle's property, 30x62 ..... $11,800
Ferry-st., adjoining Smith's property, 29 95-100 acres 61,000
Garden-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 26x101. 650
Hamburg-place, n. s., 98 ft. e. of Komorn-st., 25x 100 2,000
Monroe and Downing sts., s. w. corner, 19x65.... 2,050
Nichols-st., n. s., 112 ft. w. of Jefferson-st., 17.6x 90 3,100
William-st., n. s., Suffern to Mulvaney, 41.5x 99.10 20,000

Bloomfield.

Hill-st., s. s., adjoining Peloubet's property, 47.8x98.4 ..... $372
Baldwin to Kessler, 176-1,000 acre 1,500

East Orange.

Munn-av., w. s., adjoining Marsh, 222.4x178.5... } 11,000
Munroe-av., w. s., second tract, 258.10x101.3..... }
William-st., adjoining Doremus' property, 60x 148 1,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

North Castle.

Mile Square road, s. s., adjoining E. Briggs', 20 acres $4,200

Mount Pleasant.

Amo-st., n. w. s., adjoinng J. S. See's, 68x79..... $480

Rye.

N. Y. & N. H. R. R., s. s., adjoining Joshua Purdy's, 31-100 acre $300
Boston road, adjoining Mr. Purdy's, 46 6-100 acres 15,400

Yonkers.

Saw-mill River road, w. s., adjoining Oliver Rhoad's, 2 962-1,000 acres $6,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 206 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

FARM OR COUNTRY-SEAT FOR sale, near Plainfield, N. J., one and a half hours from the City, consisting of twenty acres of land, with an abundance of every variety of fruit and berries; cottage containing nine rooms, good out-buildings, horses, carriages, cattle, farming utensils, &c., will be sold on reasonable terms; also, the household furniture, if desired. Apply at No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—MONTROSE STATION, Orange, N. J., near depot—Residence, grounds elegantly improved, containing every modern convenience; water and gas throughout; hard wood mantels; possession immediately: furnished or unfurnished. For photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and East Orange. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING,

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

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LOW RENT FOR SEASON—FULLY furnished. On top of Orange Mountain, elegant residence, grounds, stables, fruit, shade, billiard-room, gas throughout, lawns, garden, perfect order. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., cor. Pine.

TO RENT—ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME furnished residence; rent taken in board; privilege to take other boarders. Address Box No. 3,574 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED SUITE OF four rooms without board, with private family preferred; location between 42d and 14th sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address A., Box 382 New-York Post-office.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870, AT 2 P. M., on the premises,

Auction Sale of an

ELEGANT STONE MANSION

and Fifty

HANDSOMELY-LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,

at

CRESSKILL, N. J.

The dwelling is Gothic in style of architecture, about 42 feet square, 2½ stories, with tower, is handsomely finished in hard woods and contains all the modern improvements, and built by days' work, and is altogether as substantial in build and as elegant in finish as could be desired. The grounds comprise eight acres, with extensive lawns, drives and garden. The coach-house and stable is stone, and is fitted up with all the recent conveniences.

THE VILLA PLOTS are situated adjoining the above, and are among the most desirable ever offered at auction on the line of the Northern Road, being in the midst of the fine improvements on the HIGHEST POINT ON THE WESTERN SLOPE, commanding extensive views of the valley and the Palisades, and OVERLOOKING TENAFLY AND ENGLEWOOD.

Special train at 1 P. M. by the Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

Photographs can be seen, and passes and maps obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Valley of the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

No. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 20 rooms, a square, flanking entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

No. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

No. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

No. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

COUNTRY-SEAT AND FARM,

To be sold by order of the Supreme Court, ON JULY 8, 1870, on the Court-house steps, KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A country-seat and farm, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Saugerties, opposite Tivvoli Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Building large and commodious, and in complete repair. Place has half a mile front on the river, and contains 90 acres under a high state of cultivation; is very desirable, and adjacent to the residences of Judge Vanderpool, Mr. Sheffield, the late Dr. Beekman, and others.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York City, or to P. T. OVERBAUGH, Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

HUGUENOT PARK, NEW-ROCHELLE, SATURDAY, July 9, at 1¼ o'clock, on the ground, 75 villa plots, each about 100x300 feet, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country, contiguous to fine improvements, churches, schools, &c., about one-half mile from the New-Rochelle and Pelhamville Station. Also the old homestead on the property. Sale positive. Maps and particulars at the office.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—COUNTRY-seat and farm, to be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, on July 8, 1870, on the Court-house steps, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.—A country-seat and farm, on the west bank of the Hudson, at Saugerties, opposite Tivoli Depot, Hudson River Railroad. Building large and commodious, and in complete repair. Place has half a mile front on the river, and contains ninety acres under a high state of cultivation; is very desirable, and adjacent to the residences of Judge Vanderpool, Mr. Sheffield, the late Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Beekman, and others. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York City, or to P. T. OVERBAUGH, Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, } Administrators.
E. D. MORGAN, }

ja27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

fl0-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, this 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law3mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869.

AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.

fl0-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, this 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law3mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869.

AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BECKES and GEORGE WILLIAMS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Becker and George Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1870.

CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee,
No. 29 Howard-st.

ja 3-law3mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
Administrator, &c.

je23-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert Wilson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, A. D., 1870, at 11 o'clock P. M., at the office of James B. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

je30—law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BECKES and GEORGE WILLIAMS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Becker and George Williams, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1870.

CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee,
No. 29 Howard-st.

ja 3-law3mTh*

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,

FOR SALE AT 85.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,

No. 18 Exchange-place.

CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 27 Wall-st.

$100,000 JERSEY CITY,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK,

SEVEN PER CENT.

COUPON BONDS DUE IN 30 YEARS

FOR SALE AT PAR.

GEO. K. SISTARE, 50 24 NASSAU-ST.

ROGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue Letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:

Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and collateral.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would ce paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, HENRY HAGHT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, URIAH J. SMITH, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, ISRAEL CORSE, JACOB VAN WAGENEN, JOHN R. WILLIS, PRESTON H. HODGES, WALTER BARNES, HENRY COFFIN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN, CHAS. H. ISHAM, WM. PALEN, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., ROBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous COAL-FIELDS situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest LUMBER, and in many localities large deposits of IRON ORE exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to $3,095,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 87 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

THE National Trust Company.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "76 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent., per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo Opdyke & Co 25 Nassau St CORNER of CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York. N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, Esq., at Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, Friday, July 8, 1870, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, July 9, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATH'L THAYER,

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., July 6 | Java, Wednesday, July 20
Samaria, Wednes., July 6 | Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21
Aleppo, Thursday, July 7 | Scotia, Wednes., July 27
China, Wednes., July 13 | Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14 | Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY. July 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $70.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST (and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 9, at 1:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12:30 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Europia.....	Sat. July 9	Caledonia..	Wed. July 13
India.....	Sat. July 16	Iowa.....	Wed. July 20
Cambria.....	Sat. July 23	Dacian.....	Wed. July 27
Anglia.....	Sat. July 30	Dorian.....	Wed. Aug. 3
Australia.....	Sat. Aug. 6	Sidonian.....	Wed. Aug. 10
Columbia..	Sat. Aug. 13	Britannia....	Wed. Aug. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $68 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

1st Cabin, (single berth).$75		Steerage.....$30	
To London.....	80	To London.....	35
To Paris.....	90	To Paris.....	38
To Halifax, N. S.....	20	To Halifax, N. S.....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS..July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River,
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....July 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....July 14
COLUMBIA, E. VAN SICK.....July 21
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE STEAMSHIP MISSOURI will sail on FRIDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, and not on THURSDAY, July 7, as previously advertised.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKIN, TUESDAY, July 12, P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE, Capt. E. A. PLANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 P. M. for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 2 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN, at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, 1864.
Length, 250 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 42x30, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ½ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 40 pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight.
Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms: one-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.
(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:45, 4:25, 6:55 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new depot, the largest in America, Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West. The Troy and the NORWALK. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 4th.....	7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th.....	6 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....	8 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....	12 M.
Wednesday, 6th....	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th....	1 P. M.
Thursday, 7th.....	10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 7th.....	2 P. M.
Friday, 8th.....	12 M.	Friday, 8th.....	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 9th.....	1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th.....	4:30 P. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY,—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 40 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN CAPT. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
AN IMMENSE JOB LOT OF VARIOUS DRESS-GOODS AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD,
VIZ:
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, PRINTED ALPACA LUSTRES,
FINEST QUALITY AND CHOICEST COLORS.
BROCHE GRENADINES,
&c., &c.
OTHER DESCRIPTIONS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE CENTER SECTION,
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE.
THE RESIDENTS OF OUR NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER NOVELTIES
IN
LINEN, LAWN, PIQUE AND ORGANDIE SUITS.
SUITABLE FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR.
And the balance of their
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE SILK, ORGANDIE AND TULLE DRESSES,
A LITTLE OUT OF ORDER,
AT PRICES LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OF CHICOPEE, MASS.,

Have opened a warehouse in the City of New-York, at No. 23 Park-place and No. 22 Murray-st., where the Company will display a full line of all their various specimens, models and designs; and where may be found a competent engineer, who will furnish specifications and estimates with proper drawings, for all the various articles manufactured by the Company.

We are prepared, under the most perfect arrangements, to execute orders for ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY, MACHINISTS' TOOLS, Lathes, Planers, Drills and Splinera, Gear Cutters, Milling and Jigging Machines, Screw Cutting and Shaping Machines, STEAM ENGINES, and the new and improved AMES' STEAM PUMP. Also, the celebrated TURBINE WATER-WHEELS, which are superior to all others.

We also manufacture ALL KINDS OF BRONZE STATUARY and BAS RELIEF; Life-size, Heroic and Colossal MONUMENTS; Bronze Medallions and Ornaments of every description; BRONZE CANNON, of all sizes—being prepared to furnish Batteries complete at short notice.

We have always on hand a large assortment of REGULATION, PRESENTATION and MASONIC SWORDS, having great facilities in manufacturing a superior article at extremely low prices. Also, all the various articles of GERMAN SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS of the newest designs and finest quality.

Prices, in all cases, will be the same in New-York as at the Works in Chicopee.

ALSO, DEPOT OF THE
GENUINE CHESTER EMERY.
REDUCED PRICES.

GRAIN EMERY, (in kegs of about 250 lbs.) Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 46, 54, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150.....7c. ₱ lb
FLOUR EMERY and FF, (in kegs of about 250 lbs.).....4c. ₱ lb
EMERY, in cans of 10 lbs. each.....2c. ₱ lb. extra

For cleanliness and evenness of grade, the CHESTER EMERY has no equal, and we are now supplying many of the largest consumers of Emery in this country, who give unqualified testimonials of its value for the hardest uses for which it is required.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
No. 25 Park-place and No. 22 Murray-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be rendered him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the successful contract will be entered into within five days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered on board.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 27 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:
No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Eleventh-street, from Grand-street to Bloomingdale-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Seventy-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For sewer in Fifty-first-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.
No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.
No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifty-first-avenue, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.
No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenues.
No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.
No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
(Entrance on Greene,) P. O. Box No. 1,811,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:
On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.
Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS
FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.
Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 20, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.
The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.
Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can operate on a sewing-machine, and has taken lessons in hair-dressing; or would take care of growing children, and assist with the chamber-work; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 125 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can make the best of bread, cake, creams and jellies; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, all kinds of desserts; good City references. Call at No. 433 West 37th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 381 2d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; no objection to the country. Call for two days at first last place, No. 26 Willow-st., between Middagh and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 149 East 38th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable, a situation as lady's maid, nurse or chamber-maid, or to do sewing, or would travel with a lady; is capable of teaching; has best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH laundress; can do French flutting, ladies' fine muslins, and everything appertaining to the business, in the best manner; City or country; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; will be found perfectly competent and well recommended. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED AND well-recommended young French girl, a situation as nurse; good City recommendations. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework; good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 316 59th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse or waitress. Apply at No. 350 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 1,030 3d-av. and 61st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, A situation to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply No. 236 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day or by the day; to do washing and ironing or any kind of work. Call at No 219 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French cook in a restaurant or hotel; City or country; good City reference. Apply at 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; English; age twenty-four; town or country. Address W. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

Germantown vs. St. George—A Fine Display of Batting.

The noted Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia arrived in town on Tuesday night, and yesterday at noon began play with the St. George Club of this City, on the grounds of the latter at Hudson City. The Philadelphians came on with a very strong team, including their noted professional MCINTYRE, and Messrs. BARCLAY and LANGE, who are also members of the Philadelphia Club. The St. George were obliged to enter into the contest minus the services of GIBBES, BOWMAN, CATER, CROSS and HATFIELD; nevertheless they presented a strong eleven, who before the close of the day's play proved themselves worthy supporters of the credit of the St. George Club.

The weather was just the thing for play, and as NORLEY had prepared a beautiful wicket for the game, there was every prospect of a good day's sport, the ground being lively and in excellent order. The Germantown players were on hand early, but the St. George men put in a rather late appearance, and therefore it was not until 12 o'clock that everything was in readiness for the contest. At that hour, however, the Germantown Captain having won the toss, they sent the St. George men to the field, and placing Messrs. MCINTYRE and LANGE at the wickets, they awaited the onset of the Dragon-slayers, NORLEY and CARPENTER opening fire from the St. George barteries. MCINTYRE opened play at the bat, and for nearly an hour he and LANGE defended their stumps handsomely, and 28 had been scored when MCINTYRE was beautifully caught at long leg by CUBY, his contribution to the score being a well-made 17, marked by three fine off hits for 3 each. BARCLAY was his successor, and when he and LANGE got in together another good stand was made, the score being run up to 60 before they were parted, BARCLAY adding 9 to the score, and LANGE no less than 34. While these two were in the "labs" were put on, and both fell victims to the slow bowling. J. HARGREAVES followed LANGE, and he saw three men out, his share of the score being 34, marked by a four draw and four threes. REED and T. HARGREAVES also batted in lively style for double figures, but none of the others made average scores. Eight of the eleven disposed of by catches, STEAD making a beauty from a high line ball. RASTELL was prettily stumped by CASPER for a single. BANCE made two good catches and stopped some very hot balls at point; in fact the fielding all around was excellent, only one extra being scored. It was not until near 4 o'clock that the Germantown eleven were all disposed of and then it was found that they had run up the handsome total of 144. At 4:10 P. M., St. George sent in Messrs. WOOD and NORLEY to the bowling of MCINTYRE and F. HARGREAVES, and though the pace of the Germantown bowling was of the "ripping" order, the St. George's batsmen apparently found little difficulty in scoring from it, WOOD opening in lively style with cuts for threes. NORLEY was unluckily caught by NICHOLSON after scoring 4 only, but then CUBY and BRUCE got in together after WOOD left, and before they were parted the score had been run up to 58. WOOD was beautifully caught by REED for 20, and CUBY was bowled for 19, the latter getting a fine drive for 5. COOPER followed CUBY, and the way he paddled off 20 was rather astonishing to the bowlers, three fours—beauties to the off and to leg—marking his finely obtained score. CARPENTER was disposed of for a couple, and STEAD and BANCE were in when stumps were drawn, the total score standing at 119 with but five wickets down. The players to go in, to-day include BROWN, TALBOT, BUTTERWORTH and MUMFORD. The game will be resumed at 10½ sharp to-day, so as to close the match. We give the score of the day's play below:

GERMANTOWN.		ST. GEORGE.	
McIntyre, c. Cuby, b. Norley	17	"Wood." c. Reed, b. McIntyre	20
Large, c. Bance, b. Norley	4	Norley, c. Nicholson, b. McIntyre	4
Barclay, c. Cooper, b. Norley	9	Cuby, b. McIntyre	19
J. Hargreaves, c. Wood, b. Norley	34	Bance, not out	31
Rastell, c. Cooper, b. Norley	1	Cooper, c. T. Hargreaves, b. McIntyre	20
Reed, c. Stead, b. Norley	15	Carpenter, b. Lange	2
T. Hargreaves, c. Carpenter, b. Norley	16	Stead, not out	15
Welsh, b. Norley	5	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3; no ball, 1	8
Fisher, c. and b. Norley	0		
Nicholson, c. Bance, b. Carpenter	6		
McKean, not out	6		
Leg-by	1		
Total	144	Total	119

MANHATTAN VS. NEWARK.

These clubs play together at the Newark Grounds, at Rossville, near Newark, the Manhattan Club taking the 8½ A. M. train. A good game is expected, as the Manhattan will muster quite a strong eleven.

BASE-BALL.

Mutuals vs. White Stockings—Another Defeat of the New Chicago Nine.

The Mutual Base-ball Club did yesterday what they should have done early in the season, that is, they played with a dead ball, and the result was not only a fine display of the beauties of the game but a noteworthy victory for the Mutuals, who have just the fielders to play a fine game with a good fair ball. The attendance was very large, considerable interest being taken in the match, as there was a general desire to see how the Mutual score would compare with the Atlantics. The game opened with a score of one for each side, but in the third inning the Mutuals took a lead in the game, and afterward maintained it with ease to the close. Their fielding was the best they have shown this season, and the game the prettiest seen on the field since the Red Stocking display. The White Stockings were found wanting in many of the important points of a first-class fielding nine, and especially lacked in batting skill. This victory will do much to restore the prestige of the Mutual Club. We give the score below:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	O.	R.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.
McAtee, 1st b	2	2	Hatfield, s. s	2	2
Hodes, s. s	4	0	Eggler, c. f	3	2
Wood, 2d b	4	1	Pinkham, 3d b	3	2
Cuthbert, r. f	4	0	Nelson, 2d b	0	4
Flynn, c. f	3	0	E. Mills, 1st b	4	1
Tracey, l. f	4	0	Martin, r. f	4	0
Meyerle, p	2	1	C. Mills, c	3	0
Craver, c	3	0	Wolters, p	2	0
Pinkham, 3d b	2	0	Swandell, 2d b	1	3
Total	27	4	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
White Stockings	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Mutuals	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	3	1	—13

Umpire—Mr. J. GRUM, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. JAMES CRAWFORD and Dr. WATSON.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Today the Princeton and Fordham College nines play at Tremont, and the Chicago nine play the Eckfords.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The game of base-ball, this afternoon, between the Maryland Club, of this city, and the Union Club, of Morrisania, N. Y., was won by the former by 21 to 5. The following was the score:

Maryland	1	0	5	0	2	0	10	1	2	—21
Unions	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5

The Accident at the Roman Catholic Protectory, Westchester—Fall of a Platform—Names of the Injured.

An accident, which occurred at the Roman Catholic Protectory, located in the town of Westchester, Westchester County, on Monday evening, and resulted in the injury of the Brothers and about twenty boys of the institution, has not proved so serious as was at first apprehended. It appears that preparations had been made to close the celebration of the Fourth with a display of fire-works, Chinese lanterns, &c., in the play-ground attached to the male department. With a view of affording the boys a good view of the proposed display, two lines of benches, one elevated higher than the other, were placed on the piazza of the second story of the building, and in front of that, at a less elevation, a new platform for two more tiers of benches was erected and fastened to the braces beneath the floor of the piazza. Unfortunately, those braces proved to be very much decayed, and gave way as soon as about eighty to one hundred boys had assembled upon the new platform in front, and precipitated the whole of them to the ground beneath, a distance of about eighteen feet. Most of the boys, while falling, naturally reached out their arms, and thereby had the bones of the forearm fractured. Several had the large bone of the leg fractured, and one has nose split open and his face considerably bruised; another had a large splinter of wood forced into one of his legs, and the rest received slight cuts and bruises about the face and hands. One boy by the name of CARROLL, aged eleven and a half years, was burned on his right leg by a fire-cracker thrown at him during the day, and in the evening the large bone of the same leg was badly fractured by the fall of the platform. His sufferings have been very acute, the necessary bandaging of the fractured limb being severe and painful treatment for the burn; he is considered in a fair way of speedy recovery, however, and some of the boys who were at first reported as dead or dying, were running about the building yesterday quite briskly, while a number of others were restrained with much difficulty from practically demonstrating their present agility. The only case in which Dr. C. F. RODENSTEIN, the attendant physician of the institution, expresses any anxiety whatever, is that of Brother ARIAN, who had his right arm badly fractured and his left wrist sprained. He has a severe contusion over each eye, and it is feared that the base of his skull has been injured. The accident to him may prove fatal.

The following is believed to be a correct list of those boys whose injuries are serious:

JOHN O'SHEA, WM. MCKEON, JOHN J. COCHRAN, GEORGE SIMPSON, JOHN HENRY DAY had each an arm fractured or broken. JAMES HAZLARD had an arm broken. MICHAEL MAHONEY had an arm broken, and a large splinter forced into one of his legs. MICHAEL BRENNAN and JAMES WELSH had the large bone of one leg fractured. JOHN KENNEDY and WM. FAY were each wounded in the leg. WM. BEHAM had his lower lip split open. JAMES CARROLL, leg fractured, and burned as before stated.

The boys injured vary in age from eleven to sixteen.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Eight Districts Completed—The Results as Shown by the Official Reports.

The work of taking the census of this City is now progressing in a rapid and favorable manner, and will probably be more correct and satisfactory when completed than any previous enumeration. The number of refusals to answer the questions asked have been very slight, and where any have occurred the offenders have been reported to the United States Circuit Court, with a view of commencing proceedings against them for the recovery of fines. There is no foundation for the statement made in a contemporary of yesterday, to the effect that canvassing was being conducted in a very clumsy way, and that Marshal SHARPE had caused considerable dissatisfaction by the appointment of several Democrats to act as Assistant Marshals. It is understood, on good authority, that the entire force of enumerators are bona fide Republicans.

Eight election districts have already been finished, and the returns have been forwarded to Washington. About twenty-five additional districts have been completed, but the statistics have not yet been furnished at the Marshal's office. The following figures show the result of the enumeration in the districts which have thus far been taken:

Eighteenth Ward, Third District, C. D. MURRAY, enumerator.—White males, 1,667; white females, 2,257; colored males, 48; colored females, 37. Total, 4,009.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth District, R. H. GRAVES, enumerator.—White males, 822; white females, 698; colored males, 2; colored females, 2. Total, 1,594.

Thirteenth Ward, Twelfth District, C. KING, enumerator.—White males, 871; white females, 851; colored males, 2; colored females, 2. Total, 1,726.

Eighteenth Ward, Tenth District, T. J. CARTON, enumerator.—White males, 713; white females, 914; colored males, 2. Total, 1,629.

Eleventh Ward, Thirteenth District, R. WALDECK, enumerator.—White males, 437; white females, 960. Total, 1,397.

Seventeenth Ward, Second District, E. J. MCINTIRE, enumerator.—White males, 1,398; white females, 1,422. Total, 2,820.

Eleventh Ward, Twelfth District, DAVID JENNINGS, enumerator. Total, 2,800.

Eleventh Ward, Eighth District, CHARLES A. PAVIE, enumerator.—Total, 4,500.

A Destructive Fire.

Yesterday morning early, or late the previous night, a destructive fire broke out at Little Neck village, destroying a dwelling-house and shoe-maker's shop belonging to JAMES GRAHAM, and a large barn and shed, the property of Mr. E. C. POOLE. The barn was full of hay, Mr. POOLE losing from $2,000 to $2,500. Mr. GRAHAM'S loss is about $1,000. On the barn there was an insurance of about $500. At one time there was great danger that the store of Mr. POOLE would be destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee met, last evening, at head-quarters, Hon. B. F. MANIERRE presiding Most of the evening was spent in discussing the proposed admission of delegates from the German General Committee, but no decisive action was taken. Contrary to expectation, the proposed change in the Collectorship was not even mentioned. A report was called for on the matter of the charge against Mr. MANIERRE to the effect that he is a "Tammany Republican," but none being presented, a new committee, consisting of Messrs. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, HENRY SMITH and CHARLES S. SPENCER, was appointed to investigate and report.

The following bids for constructing a college high school on the north side of East Twenty-second-street, and also for heating the same, were yesterday opened by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York: For building—Vanderbilt & Ackerman, $31,799; David Christie, $32,944; Moran & Armstrong, $34,887; W. Germond, $35,596; D. B. Pierson, $35,773; Edward Gridley, $36,680; E. Smith, $37,000; C. O'Reilly, $38,670; T. McKeller, $39,900; T. Kiernan, $40,769. For heating—Gillis & Geoghan, $2,980; Blake & Higgins, $3,439.

The Eleventh Regiment, New-York State National Guard, Col. HENRY LUX, will go on an excursion, on board the steam-boat *Rip Van Winkle*, to Albany and Troy, on Monday next, the 11th inst. At Albany the regiment will be received by the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. FRED ANDES, and by Capt. SCHWARTZMANN'S company of cavalry, and will parade on the Capitol grounds.

Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, yesterday, took the oath of office as a Commissioner of Public Schools. Mr. WM. H. GRAY, who has been appointed, by the Mayor, School Inspector of the Third District, in place of Mr. JARVIS, was also sworn in.

The members of the Sunset Social Club held their weekly meeting at No. 19 East Twelfth-street, yesterday, and elected the following officers: Mr. J. MCNICOL, President; Mr. T. W. KING, Vice-President; Mr. M. J. DALY, Treasurer; Mr. H. J. MONAHAN, Secretary. This Club was organized last February, and named after Hon. S. S. COX, the Congressman of the ward, and is now in a flourishing condition.

MARY HUGHES, eight years of age, was playing with a pistol last evening at Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet struck the arm of a man named JAMES JOHNSON, who was passing, and passing through the arm entered the breast, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man stated to the Police that the affair was purely accidental, and in accordance with his request no arrest was made.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was impaneled for the July term, and was charged in the usual statutory points by Recorder HACKETT. Subsequently the Recorder called the attention of the petit jurors, who were present, to that portion of the law which went into effect yesterday, allowing them $2 a day for attendance on the Court, and making it more difficult for them to get excused.

MARGARET DOYLE and CATHARINE HENRY quarreled last evening in Fortieth-street, near Second-avenue, and the latter was struck on the head with a paving-stone by MARGARET, and received a very serious wound. The wound was dressed by Police Surgeon PURDY, after which the woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

A boy named JOHN G. MERCER, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of having embezzled a money letter addressed to the *Poultry Magazine*, was released from Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, by consent of the District-Attorney, being held in his own recognizance before Commissioner SHIELDS.

Last eveuing a number of boys became engaged in a fight at the foot of East Thirty-fifth-street, during which WM. O'DONNELL, of No. 591 First-avenue, was stabbed three times in the left arm, near the shoulder, by OWEN BRADY, who fled before the arrival of the Police, and thus escaped arrest. The wounds of O'DONNELL were found to be slight, and he was taken home.

The United States ship *Supply*, Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Gibraltar, from which place she departed on the 2d of June last. She brings a crew of fifty-nine, together with fifteen mutinous prisoners and several sick sailors from the European Squadron.

In the case of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY *vs.* The Erie Railway Company and others, the plaintiff sometime since moved to vacate the order changing the place of trial from the County of Delaware to the County of New-York. The motion was heard before Judge MURRAY, and yesterday he decided that the motion must be denied, with $10 costs, and an order entered accordingly.

JOHN BURT, a resident of Morrisania, last evening fell into the show window of the store No. 277 Third-avenue and was terribly lacerated by the fragments of glass. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening floating in the Bay off the Battery. It was secured by the Police and taken to the Morgue.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music, by the Central Park Band, in Madison-square to-night, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

From a report from Fire Marshal KEADY, submitted to the Board of Police yesterday, it appears that there were twenty-three fires in Brooklyn during June. Two were of unknown origin, six were caused by supposed incendiarism, three by kerosene, seven by children playing with matches and fire, and remainder by carelessness. The losses and insurances for the month are as follows: Estimated loss on buildings, $22,800; insurance, $47,100; estimated loss on stock, tools, &c., $53,400; insurance, $80,400; actual loss of property, about $65,110.

ALEXANDER RUSS, a well-known house-painter in South Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of fraud preferred against him by WILLIAM WRIGHT, to wit, having collected $500 belonging to plaintiff, and appropriating it to his own use. The case was called on before Justice DELMAR yesterday morning, when the accused pleaded guilty, and was held for the Grand Jury. From the statement of the complainant, it appeared that he had offered the accused five per cent. to get a certified check cashed for him after banking hours, on the 10th of June last. The check was for $550, and the prisoner confessed to having sold it for $350, but made no return of the money.

Police Commissioners BRIGGS and VAN ANDEN sat in judgment yesterday upon the cases of a number of patrolmen who were charged with dereliction of duty. FRANCIS B. REED lost three days' pay for returning stolen property without having received authority. Officer BEDELL, of the Second Precinct, was fined five days' pay for neglecting to arrest some rowdies who got up a fight on the 26th of last month in Hudson-avenue. Officer MANN, of the Fourth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for leaving his beat to visit a 'air mulatto who keeps a beer saloon near the station-house.

The funeral of Ex-Mayor BRUSH took place yesterday afternoon. The body was conveyed from the family residence to Trinity Church, where in the presence of the Mayor and other City officials, the Episcopal funeral service was read by Bishop LITTLEJOHN, after which the corpse was taken to Greenwood and buried.

EDWARD HAM and THOMAS KERRIGAN, the ruffians who got up the midnight row in Hudson-avenue, on the 25th ult., during which JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, a looker-on, was shot, were brought up before Justice WALSH, yesterday. KERRIGAN was sent to the penitentiary for six months, and HAM, who fired the shot, committed to await the result of MCLAUGHLIN'S injuries.

JERRY GREEN, colored, was accidentally shot in the left cheek last evening by LEWIS H. JONES, residing at Warren-street, near Fifth-avenue. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where, on being examined, his injury was found to be of a serious nature.

The return to the writ of mandamus issued on the Mayor should have been made yesterday morning, but on application of Counsellor JOHNSON, the time was extended till Saturday next. In the interim, it is rumored, the Mayor intends to raise some fresh objections.

While Mrs. JOHN GRANT, of Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle, was in the upper portion of her residence, yesterday morning, some person entered by the basement door and succeeded in carrying off, unobserved, a box containing a watch and jewelry worth $250.

The distilleries of OSCAR KING, CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM, and SYMONS & CO., which were seized last week for alleged illicit distilling, were released yesterday, no proof having been found to bear out the allegation.

The store-house of SHOEMAKER & WALLACE, at the foot of Gold-street, was entered on Tuesday evening by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off a hogshead of sugar worth $120.

The horse-headed child, about which there was so much talk a short time ago, died yesterday morning, at the residence of its parents in North William-street, E. D.

The Nereid Boat Club has challenged the Alcyone Club to run a five-mile race in eight-oar barges. It is understood that the challenge will be accepted.

LONG ISLAND.

Since the Flushing Railroad has been under the new management the travel on the new line has increased in a wonderful manner. At the same time, some of the citizens of the village of Flushing have been more or less dissatisfied with the management of the road, and have endeavored to make some arrangement whereby an additional line might run into the village. Within a short time propositions have been made to OLIVER CHARLICK looking to the change of the location of the main line of the Long Island Railroad from Winfield to Jamaica, so that the road will run through that part of Flushing village called Fowlerville, and from thence to Jamaica. By the change of route not more than three-quarters of a mile or one mile is added to the distance from Hunter's Point to Jamaica, and instead of running through a part of Newtown and Jamaica, where few people live, the villages of Newtown, West Flushing and Flushing will all be tapped.

Some two years ago, as the result of a political wager, HENRY RUDOLPH, of Hunter's Point, wheeled in a barrow JAMES DENNIN. The election yesterday, in which HENRY RUDOLPH was elected Alderman of the First Ward, Long Island City, by two votes, makes it incumbent upon JAMES DENNIN to wheel RUDOLPH, from Dutch Kills to Hunter's Point in a barrow, with a brass band in front and a procession bringing up the rear. This singular bet will be carried out today, sometime about noon. It is expected that a large number of the defeated candidates will walk in the procession. As RUDOLPH is a man of aldermanic proportions, weighing a trifle less than 300 pounds, and DENNIN of slight build, the wheeling will be something of an effort. RUDOLPH is a member of the German Fat Men's Association of New-York.

The new Grand Master F. and A. M., Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON, has reappointed R. W. L. BRADFORD PRINCE to be District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth District (Queens and Suffolk Counties) for another term, being the only reappointment made. This will be the third year of service of Mr. PRINCE in this capacity, which, he says, will positively be his last. The position is far from a sinecure to a faithful officer, as it required over 1,250 miles of travel to visit all the lodges the past year.

The Trustees of Flushing reconsidered their vote in relation to the $50,000 clause of the Street Amendment bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and voted to designate Thursday, Sept. 15, as the day for taking a vote on the proposition to raise $50,000 on bonds of the village, to run twenty-five years, for the purpose of putting the streets of the village in good condition.

Bass fishing in Flushing Creek, below Capt. SANDS' boat-house, and in Flushing Bay was never better than at present. A large number are being caught every day, some weighing over twenty five pounds.

The Great Australian Circus broke up in a row, Monday, on account of trouble between the two partners, each partner accusing the other of dishonesty. The owner of the menagerie is at present at Riverhead, without money or credit, on account of the failure of the circus.

The new City Government of Long Island City will be inaugurated on Monday, July 11. For the first election, the trustees of Astoria act as Board of Canvassers, and the clerk of the village will act as the Clerk of the city until the new city officers are sworn in. The Recorder and Justice of the Peace take their offices Aug. 1.

The depot of the Long Island Railroad, at Greenpoint, caught fire Sunday morning and was entirely consumed. As the building was an old one, there was but little loss. A new depot will soon be erected.

STATEN ISLAND.

At New-Brighton, last Tuesday, some men, it appears, were creating great disturbance in the premises of Mr. SMITH, when Officer JAMES BROWN proceeded to the place to preserve order. He separated two men who were fighting, when he was set upon by one of them named JACOB LANE, who tore his clothes. The officer arrested the fellow and was taking him to the Station-house, when he was stopped by a number of the prisoner's friends, who said they would not let him go. One of the Trustees of the village, GEORGE BOWMAN, Sr., threatened the officer. The Clerk of the village, GEORGE BOWMAN, attempted to rescue the prisoner. Officer YOUNG then timely came to BROWN'S assistance, and LANE was taken to the Station-house. In the morning Judge KILPATRICK fined him ten dollars, and ordered that the officer be paid for the damage done his clothes. The Judge also issued a warrant for the arrest of the BOWMANS, who were held in the sum of $200 each, to appear for examination.

The sum of $2,000 has been realized by the sale of tickets alone at the Fair which was held at Four Corners, on the "Fourth," in aid of the building fund of the Church of the Ascension.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. THEODORE FREAN, in Canal-street, Stapleton, took fire. The inmates were alarmed by the Police in time, and after considerable difficulty the flames were extinguished, with a loss, however, of $1,000.

Mr. MEYERS, who was shot on Sunday night last when returning from church, is now out of danger, the ball having been extracted from his left side by Doctor RENOUX. The young man who did the shooting is a son of ANTONIO JOSEPH of West Brighton, and says the affair was purely accidental.

JOSEPH SHINGLER, an elderly man, residing at Stapleton, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of his son, the charge being that he had committed a violent assault on his wife, the mother of the complainant. Judge GARRETT held him to bail in $250 to keep the peace.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Presbytery of Morris and Orange, comprising Morris County, with the townships of Milburne, Livingston, South Orange, Orange, East Orange, and West Orange, in Essex County, was organized yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, Rev. Mr. MIX, pastor. Rev. Mr. FORD, of Parsippany, the oldest Presbyterian minister in the State, opened the meeting with prayer, and, after other exercises, preached from the words "Go ye into all the world," &c. He was chosen temporary Chairman, after which Rev. Dr. OLDEN, of Springfield, was elected Moderator, Rev. J. L. MAXWELL, Stated Clerk, and Rev. Mr. ERDMAN, temporary clerk. After the appointing of Committees, &c., the Presbytery adjourned.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of Newark, accompanied by the Father Mathew Societies of Belleville and Orange as invited guests, went on an excursion yesterday to Killarney Park, near Glen Cove, Long Island. They occupied the steamer *Wyoming* and barge *Anna*. A band of music was in attendance, and dancing was extensively engaged in. The excursion, returning, arrived in Newark about 8 P. M.

On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman, while waiting for a train on the New-Jersey Railroad at Elizabeth, fell asleep. The noise of the arrival of the train aroused him, and scarcely half awakened, he attempted to get on board, but missing the steps fell between the cars just as the train was starting. A Mr. KUHS and one or two other passengers, standing on the platform, saw the misstep, and caught him by the collar of his coat before he struck the track and pulled him back in time to save him.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions JOHN SCHMIDT, yesterday, appealed from an order made by Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, directing him to pay $10 per week for the support of his wife, whom he alleges deserted him without cause. Justice WHITE'S order was reversed. The case of The State *vs.* DENNIS MCGROTTY, indicted for the Hartman murder, was adjourned to the 25th inst., on account of the absence of Judge BEDLE. STEPHEN MOORE and FRANK SMITH, convicted of robbing a store, being but boys, were sent to the Reform School.

A person claiming to be one of Mr. BERGH'S agents for the prevention of cruelty to animals, yesterday, ordered the driver of one of HARRISON'S stages, in Newark, to take the harness from one of his horses, as it was galled on the neck. A Police officer interfered, and told the agent to move on or he would be arrested for causing a breach of the peace. The agent moved on, and so did HARRISON'S stage.

THOS. MANNING, employed in the repair shops of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, was seized with a fit yesterday afternoon, while at work in the shop. As he fell his head struck against a sharp-edged hammer, causing a serious wound in the forehead. After his wound was dressed by a physician, he was removed to his home in East Newark.

A kerosene explosion took place to-day at Emmet-avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. A boy named KNOLLBACK was trying to stimulate a fire in the kitchen with a little kerosene. The can exploded and the boy was injured. The doctor has left the boy feeling a little better an hour or two after. He will cost Mr. KNOLLBACK about $150 to repair damages to the house.

A fire broke out about 10½ o'clock, last evening, in the handle shop of the American Fork Company's factory, at the corner of Washington and Wayne streets, Jersey City. The flames were soon subdued, after a damage of about $500 had been caused.

The Philadelphia O. U. A. Ms., after visiting Newark and New-York, and enjoying an excursion, returned home by the 4:50 P. M. train from Newark, yesterday.

Two more Justices of the Peace, viz., G. E. CUTTER and MITCHEL LODER, of West Hoboken, were found guilty of taking illegal fees for warrants, &c., and were each fined $10 and costs.

About 300 children, belonging to a Newark German singing society, "picnicked" at Bair's Park yesterday afternoon.

The Newark masons will go on an excursion to Rockaway next Monday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

NEW-YORK, July 6.—The United States ship *Guard*, the last of the Darien expedition, arrived at Aspinwall late evening. All well. She left Carthagena on the 17th of June.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Lieut.-Commander B. J. Crowell is detached from the *Monitonomoh* and ordered to the *Wyandotte*. Lieut.-Commander Richard Clover is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered the *Michigan*. Chief Engineer Robert Danly is detached from duty at New-Orleans and waits orders. Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker is detached from duty at Mound City and waits orders. Lieut.-Commander F. O. Davenport is detached from the *Onward* and waits orders. Master E. W. Henricks is detached from the *Dictator* and waits orders. Master Emmet McCormick and Ensign George A. Doughty are ordered to examination for promotion. The order detaching Commander F. R. Smith from the Boston Navy-yard and ordering him to the *Plymouth* has been revoked.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 6.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	93 @ 93⅛	93	93
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	88⅛	....	88
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	115⅜	114½ flat.	115
Erie Railroad shares	19	....	19
A. & G. W. R. R. shares	28	....	27½

FRANKFORT, July 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened heavy at 86@86½ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy at 86¼.

PARIS, July 6.—The Bourse opened declining at 71f. 50c. for Rentes, and closed declining at 70f. 80c. for Rentes.

LONDON, July 6.—LINSEED-OIL closed firmer at £31 10s. Spirits of TURPENTINE, 30s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closer firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¾d. and Middling Orleans at 10d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—The market is dull. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 11d. ℔ gallon; Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt.; Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 6.—PETROLEUM opened and closed firm.

HAVRE, July 6.—COTTON opened flat at 115f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and quiet afloat.

HAVRE, July 6.—COTTON closed quiet for on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT easier at $1 02¾ @$1 03 for No. 2; during the afternoon irregular and heavy at $1 02, cash; $1 04¾@$1 04⅝, seller last half of July. CORN firmer and higher at 82½c.@82¾c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 83c., seller July; 84c., seller last half. OATS quiet at 48c. for No. 2. RYE steady at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally 90c.@95c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 86c. @86½c. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged. MEATS firmer and active; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11¾c. loose; Short Rib Middles, 15c., loose. Live HOGS steady and fairly active at $8 60@$9 15 for fair to extra prime. CATTLE fairly active and steady at $4 25@$6 00 for stockers to extra prime shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS active at 3½c. on Oats; 4¼c. on Corn, by sail, to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@8 for White; $8 50@8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 28, and White Canada, $1 70@$1 85 for fair to choice; sales of car-lots of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales, 800 bushels No. 2 at 86c. OATS scarce. RYE held at 90c. in bond. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted, $2 for unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@20; Shipstuffs, $22@25; Middlings, $27@33 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c. to New-York; Lumber at $5 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—400 Bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 1,085,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—11,100 bushels Wheat; 1,118,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 230,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—by Canal—Wheat, 105,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; by Railroad—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels. FLOUR quiet and easy. WHEAT dull and lower; sales, 140,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1 15; CORN dull, held at 90c. for No. 2 Western; sales, 8,000 bushels rejected, at 86c. OATS dull and nominally 57c.@58c., as to the views of holders. RYE neglected. BARLEY—None here. PORK dull at $29 50. LARD dull at 17¼c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 02 at retail. FREIGHTS firm at 10¼c. on Wheat, 9¼c. on Corn, 9¼c. on Oats, to New-York. CATTLE market active for prime stock at about last quotations; poor stock declined ½c.@¾c.; receipts this week, 396 cars; sales to-day, 1,452 head of all qualities; Kansas-fed Texan selling as low at $5 80; Illinois and Indiana, thin to choice, $6 50@$8 25; Kentucky, good to choice, $8 50@9 15.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON quiet, 19½c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2, $1 05; No. 2 new, $1 12¾; No. 1, $1 17½; choice to fancy, $1 20@$1 25. CORN firmer and advancing; Mixed, 84c.@85c.; Yellow, 85c.@86c.; White, 95c.@$1 02. OATS firmer at 54c.@56c. BARLEY dull at 70c. for Prime Spring. RYE nominal. WHISKY steady at $1 03. PORK unchanged. Dry-salted MEATS active; Shoulders 12½c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. BACON active at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 15¾c.@16c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—COTTON unchanged. BANK—No 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR—Limited demand; Superfine, $5@5 25; Extras, $5 25@5 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@6 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $6@7; Fancy lots, $7 50@8 50. WHEAT—Prime wanted, other grades dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 45@1 47. RYE steady; Western, $1; State, $1 05@$1 06. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 08@$1 09; Mixed, $1@$1 05. OATS firmer; State, 62@65c. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—COTTON dull at 19c.@19¼c. FLOUR steady; Superfine $5 25@$6; Extras, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull, especially for New; sales of old Maryland Red at $1 50@$1 60; New do., $1 25@$1 60; New White, $1 50@